

June 9

vol. 6 nos. 1-10

JUNE

1915



VOL. VI-No. 10

# OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MONTHLY

## YOUR ALMA MATER CALLS

OF COURSE YOU'RE COMING JUNE 15

PREXY'S PROCLAMATION.  
NO POLITICS IN THE OHIO  
STATE MANAGEMENT.  
HISTORY OF THE MAKIO.  
NORTH DORM'S HEYDAY.  
ENGINEERING IN PERU.  
PRIZE DRILL OF EARLY  
DAYS. - - - - -



## HELP DEDICATE THE CHIMES

PUBLISHED BY THE  
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION  
AT COLUMBUS

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Joseph S. Myers, A. '87, Ohio Union Ohio State University.

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COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 13 TO 16  
ALUMNI, ATTENTION

COMMENCEMENT WEEK THIS YEAR WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING IN THE HISTORY OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. THROUGH THE MONTHLY YOU HAVE BEEN KEPT INFORMED OF THE PLANS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND IF YOU HAVE NOT FELT THE IMPULSE TO RETURN TO THE CAMPUS WE WILL HAVE TO ADMIT THAT OUR METHOD OF ATTACK WAS WRONG.

NOTHING CAN BE ADDED HERE THAT HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN SAID, BUT WE MAY REMIND YOU OF THE CEREMONIES INCIDENT TO THE DEDICATION OF THE CHIMES PRESENTED BY THE CLASSES OF '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '13, AND '14. IF YOU HAD THE HONOR OF MEMBERSHIP IN THESE CLASSES YOU MUST COME TO SEE THE OFFICIAL CULMINATION OF THE SPLENDID PROJECT. IF YOU BELONGED TO OTHER CLASSES YOU MUST COME TO REJOICE AND BE INSPIRED.

IF YOU BELONGED TO '80, '85, '90, '95, '00, '05, OR '10 YOU MUST COME TO HELP THE QUINQUENNIALS. IF NOT YOU MUST COME ANYHOW TO CELEBRATE WITH THESE GOOD FELLOWS WHOM YOU KNEW.

ALUMNI DAY TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

BUSINESS MEETING, 9 A. M.

LUNCHEON, 12:30 P. M.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION, 3:30 P. M.

CHIMES DEDICATION, 5:30 P. M.

QUINQUENNIAL AND CHIMES CLASSES DINNERS, 6 P. M.

ORATORIO, "ELIJAH," 8 P. M.

## The Findlay Company



This organization won a \$500 prize in a contest at Findlay in June, 1887

# Ohio State University Monthly

Volume VI

JUNE, 1915

No. 10

## HEED THE LAST COMMENCEMENT CALL

*In the hope that this last appeal may influence a wavering member or two THE MONTHLY again urges attendance at commencement this year. All the arguments have been exhausted, so let us consider this merely a reminder. In addition to the time-honored events of commencement week, this year it is hoped that the quinquennial reunions of '80, '85, '90, '95, '00, '05, '10 will bring many members of those classes back to the campus at least for Alumni Day, Tuesday, June 15. And then the dedication of the Chimes will prove an attraction, especially to the classes from '06 to '14.*

*Interest in commencement is increasing rapidly, as it should, so that this year's indications are for an unusual attendance. It used to be the complaint on the part of luke-warm former students that when they did return there was nothing for them to do or see, but that is no longer a good excuse. Those who have been back the last three or four years will bear witness to the lively doings of the week, and the opportunity to meet old friends. Those who have not been back—well, let them come and see for themselves, and make their complaint afterwards, if they have any.*

COME, YOU GRAD, OLD AND YOUNG.

## EVENT AND COMMENT

### WORD TO COLUMBUS GRADS AND EX-STUDENTS

You have all heard the lamentation that Columbus graduates and former students do not show as much enthusiasm and loyalty for Ohio State as those who live at a distance. It is pointed out that if the thousands of men and women in the vicinity of the Campus would show themselves, commencement week would be a different sort of affair. The charge has been made that there are graduates here in Columbus who do not visit the University as often as others who live hundreds of miles away, that they do practically nothing for the good of their Alma Mater. Probably at least a grain of truth lies in the charge, and yet it must not be forgotten that some of the stanchest and most active men and women of the University are in Columbus, upon whom often falls the burden of the work. This, however, does not excuse the lazy and the unconcerned, in whom familiarity has bred a certain indifference, not contempt, of course.

Columbus men have been heard to say that

they could not spare the time from business to attend University affairs during the big June week, but what about the men who come from a distance and spend more than street car fare to get here?

The editor of THE MONTHLY has seen an improvement in the attitude of the Columbus contingent, so much so that he is ready to predict that these men and women are coming out this month in unprecedented numbers.

### LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS HAVE A WORK TO DO

Occasionally a report comes to the secretary's office that the Ohio State University is not receiving its fair proportion of students from a given locality. When such a specific complaint was made recently by an enthusiastic undergraduate a letter was sent to a graduate living in that city. The answer contained a denial of justice of the complaint and a suggestion that "a permanent committee of the alumni association on New Students be created whose duty it would be to keep in touch with the high school students

and graduates. A committee of this kind, after looking over the field, can tell us what the situation is and whether or not special efforts are necessary. What the true condition is here I am not able to say, but I strongly believe that Ohio State is getting more than its share. A little advertisement and publicity among the high school boys and girls will not go amiss at any time, however."

THE MONTHLY has frequently called attention to the fact that one of the chief privileges and duties of the local associations should be to send good students to the University, with proper emphasis on the word "good."

#### RULES OF FRATERNITY PLEDGING ARE CHANGED

Dissatisfaction over the working of the faculty rules restricting pledging by the fraternities caused the Pan-Hellenic Association to petition for a change so as to allow pledging of such freshmen as were considered desirable as soon as they were matriculated. At the faculty meeting May 12 the rule prohibiting pledging until after May 1 was rescinded and the new rule adopted as petitioned for by the Association.

The attitude of the faculty was in favor of pledging after registration, but opposed to freshman initiation and to the freshmen living in the fraternity houses. As the rules now stand, the only change is in the time of pledging. Freshmen may not be initiated until the sophomore year and may not live in the chapter houses.

During the past year rushing began last September and was kept up without cessation until May 1 with the result that the various chapters spent a large amount of money and time in entertaining the freshmen. Evils that were not dreamed of when the rules were made resulted, due largely, it is said, to the fact that the chapters were unwilling to trust each other.

#### ARGUMENTATION ABOUT REUNIONS

The following from the University of Illinois Quarterly should be read by every college man and woman in the world:

1. *I can't leave my business.*

It would hardly be advisable to go out of

business just for coming back to the reunions. Still, the Chicago Grand Opera Co. was not involved in reunions. But the risk is considerable. King John died "of a surfeit of peaches and new ale."

2. *I am an alumnus but my wife isn't. I don't feel as if I should come and leave her at home.*

Nobody is asking her to stay at home. Doesn't she go with you when you visit your father and mother?

3. *I wouldn't mind coming if I could find a decent place to stay. I detest hotels, and none of my friends who live in Urbana-Champaign have invited me to stay with them.*

Send in their names.

4. *When I was in college I had a spat with one of the profs. If you will promise to send him away Commencement week I'll be glad to come back.*

You should rise. There are forty miles of air above you.

5. *I notice that you are always talking about reunions. I believe you get a rake-off somewhere.*

Probably the Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.

6. (a) *Would you meet me at the train?*  
(b) *What kind of clothes should be worn?* (c) *How long does the whole affair last?*

a, b, and c—Yes.

7. *I'm not strong on these society affairs. Count me out.*

As Holmes said, you need some more stately mansions built. You will not be asked the difference between a pickle fork and a tack-puller, and it will make no difference how few of your ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence.

#### THE OHIO UNION INTEREST REVIVED

Ohio Union affairs as outlined in the year's report in this issue of THE MONTHLY should have the careful consideration of graduates and former students. While this is a student and campus enterprise its record is important as indicating the development of

an idea that is gaining support in many of the universities of the country.

For various reasons a large proportion of the student body lost interest in the management of the Union during the past year or two, so that there was danger of losing something of the important position it should hold. But that danger has passed. A number of the leading students, assisted by the *Daily Lantern*, began an agitation this spring that resulted last month in the hottest election ever held for overseers, with the result that representative students were chosen to manage affairs for the coming year.

The Ohio Union is one of the biggest things on the Campus and must always have the support of alumni and students.

#### **NOT ALL STUDENTS ARE IN ACTIVITIES**

It's a perennial question as to whether student activities occupy too much of the student's time, whether he is in danger of forgetting his primary reason for going to college. While this is a problem for the wise men of education it is not presumptuous for even the layman who has seen a little of

modern college life to direct attention to the fact that the young men and women who are leading in the many student activities are often doing more than average work in class room and laboratory. And while there are many of these interests it is a fact that after all a rather small proportion of the student body engages in them. The great majority of students do little more than the school work required of them, so that their minds are not seriously distracted from what has been called the serious side of their work.

#### **PROPOSED PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR MCFARLAND**

That a portrait of Professor Robert W. McFarland, one of the original faculty of the University, should have a place in the Library is the timely suggestion of John McQuigg, a student of the seventies, and now the president of a bank in Pomeroy. The University's Hall of Fame should be a matter of pride to officers and alumni of the University and without doubt it should contain those men who cast their lot here when the institution was in the making.

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### **Alumni Out for Ermine**

Six alumni of the Ohio State University are out for the newly created office of municipal judge in Columbus. All are graduates of the College of Law. Judge Samuel G. Osborn '97 of the police court and Homer Z. Bostwick '02, justice of the peace, are at present holding offices in Columbus. Hugo N. Schlesinger, '99, former city prose-

cutor, is the only Democratic candidate among the alumni.

John H. Eagleson '04, who is practicing law with his brother, also an Ohio State alumnus, Frank E. Ruth '04, and Archard Brandon '09, are the remaining candidates.

Four Republican candidates and four Democratic will be picked in the August primaries.

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### **Marker's Men Efficient**

That retiring State Highway Commissioner, James R. Marker, '04, has built up a force of efficient employees was exemplified in recent competitive state civil service examinations conducted preliminary to filling permanent positions in the department, says the Ohio State Journal.

Against a score and more competitors those who had been selected by Mr. Marker to fill the positions temporarily came through

with much higher grades.

Shreve Clark, '06, of Akron will be appointed chief chemist; Howard A. Levering, '10, of Mt. Vernon, laboratory assistant, and one of the following local men as division engineer: John W. Graham, '07; Roy K. Schlafly, '03, and Walter G. Smith, '07. All now are holding temporary appointments and all stood at the head of the lists.

## Statement from President Thompson

Upon the request of Mr. Myers I am making this brief statement to the Alumni for the purpose of general information and suggestion. I think it was his desire that I should say something that might encourage alumni to return to the University at the commencement season. One is a little uncertain as to what such a message should be, but it now occurs to me that a brief statement prepared on our income for a series of years would be suggestive. I have purposely omitted the columns of hundreds so that the receipts might appear in round numbers, in each case being a little less instead of more than the actual receipts. The receipts for 1916-1917 are prepared upon estimates made from the appropriation bill as passed by ythe house and now pending in the senate. The receipts may be tabulated as follows:

1910 .....	\$ 912,000
1911 .....	924,000
1912 .....	1,000,020
1913 .....	1,000,063
1914 .....	1,300,000
1915 .....	1,510,000
1916 estimated .....	1,670,000
1917 estimated .....	1,680,000

The above figures show very steady and regular increase in the income of the University. These figures of course cover all our receipts for all purposes. It may be worth while to add that the University of Michigan and the Ohio State University are the two universities in the middle west that came through the legislature this year without embarrassment. In most every case the revenues have been seriously reduced. In Illinois the revenues were not reduced but the tax levy was voted only by a very small margin.

It is, therefore, proper to say that the Ohio State University has arrived at a state where it has a pretty stable income and with the best of feeling on the part of the legislature and the state. The real problem before us is not now so much one of revenue or income as it is of careful administration of our resources, the wise expenditure of them and a good degree of efficiency on the part of the administration and of the business and educational divisions. The University now has taken rank as to income among the best universities of the country. Are we able to meet that responsibility? The alumni have for some years been quite eager to see the University develop and see certain definite things done that might bring the University to a position of strength and dignity.

The President begs to suggest that the state has been pretty generous and increasingly appreciative of the work of the University. It is time now that the alumni, the trustees, the faculty and those of us who might by a strict interpretation be outside of these sacred precincts, recognize our opportunity and our duty to return to the state value received. The alumni may now come to the campus at commencement time with a feeling of assurance. The days of uncertainty and of experiment are practically past. The colleges of Ohio recognize gladly and generously that Ohio State occupies a position of leadership, and our duty, as it seems to me, is to accept this leadership in the spirit as generous as that which recognizes the University's position.

A most cordial welcome is therefore extended to the alumni and former students to return to the University at commencement season and rejoice with those of us on the Campus in the prosperity that is here and that awaits us in the future.

Very truly,

May 18, 1915.

W. O. THOMPSON.

# Politics at Ohio State University

BY PRESIDENT W. O. THOMPSON

In view of the fact that the press has given wide currency to the statement that political influences have been at work in the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University influencing their action with reference to Dean Homer C. Price. I submit the following statement:

On March 30, 1915, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

"That it is the sense of this Board that Professor H. C. Price can serve the University best as Professor of Rural Economics on and after June 30, 1915."

After this resolution was adopted I requested the Secretary not to send the formal notice until I had had time for a personal interview with Professor Price. I failed to reach Professor Price the following morning and left for Alabama during the Easter vacation and did not return until late Monday evening, April 5th. I failed to reach Professor Price on Tuesday, the 6th, but on the morning of Wednesday, April 7th, we had an interview at which time I gave him an account of the action. The very next day announcement was made in the press that the Governor of the state had requested the resignation of the members of several commissions, including the members of the Agricultural Commission, of which Dean Price is a member by appointment from the Trustees. The coincidence between this request and the announcement of the action of the Trustees led the newspaper reporters to assume that there was some understanding between the Governor and the Trustees. This was purely gratuitous. As a matter of fact no communication has passed between the Governor and the Trustees since his inaugural. The Trustees have not yet called upon the Governor. Three of them have never met him personally and there was no knowledge on the part of the President or of the Trustees that the resignations above referred to were to be requested. Neither the Board of Trustees nor the President has conferred with the Governor on the matter of University maintenance, appointments, administration or policy, nor have the Trustees appeared before the Budget Commissioner or the Finance Committee. That work has been done entirely by a few members of the faculty who have appeared officially, some representatives of the livestock interests of the state, and the President of the University.

Professor Price has declined to continue as Professor of Rural Economics, a title which he has held in connection with his Deanship for a number of years. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on Tuesday, May 18, 1915, Professor Paul L. Vogt, Ph.D. of Miami University, with whom Professor Price had been negotiating and whom he had recommended, was elected Professor of Rural Economics and will have charge of the department on and after July 1, 1915.

In one of the Columbus papers on Thursday, May 6th, there appeared an article announcing that an official of the State Grange had been in the city and in an interview had said among other things, that the College of Agriculture was being sacrificed to politics. It developed that this story grew out of a statement that the President of the Alumni Association during the last campaign had gone to the office of the Governor and proposed an arrangement by which the President of the University would come out publicly and support Governor Cox provided the Governor would consent to the removal of Dean Price. My first information as to this story came through this printed page and the statement of Dean Price in my office subsequently. I said to him that I had never heard of it before, and that I had never bargained my influence for a consideration in my life, that I would not begin such a process now, and further that if such a deal had been made I would not have agreed to it. This matter has been stoutly denied by the President of the Alumni Association and by the Secretary to the Governor. Upon inquiry I find that the Trustees had never heard of any such proposal.

I am submitting this statement simply for the purpose of calling attention to the

fact that the newspaper representations on this matter have been without foundation in fact. But it is due to all concerned that a statement be made that political or other outside influence had nothing whatever to do with the decision of the Trustees. The Trustees may have been mistaken in their judgment. Their decision may not be in the interest of agricultural education or of the agriculture of the state, but their motives for action were neither political nor personal. It is to be regretted that such publicity should be so widespread and reflect upon the integrity of any persons concerned.

In response to the request of Mr. Willis O. Wing of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, the Trustees have authorized the President to invite representatives of the Grange and other agricultural interests to appear before the Board of Trustees at the next meeting, if they so desire, on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 15th, when a statement will be made concerning the reasons for the action of the Trustees concerning the Deanship. I shall send a personal invitation to suggested persons. It may not be improper to say that no request, petition or protest from any source asking for a hearing by the President or by the Board of Trustees has so far as I know ever been denied. The Trustees appreciate the interest taken in the work of the University by all the industrial activities which it tries to serve and will most cordially welcome at any time suggestions for the improvement and development of the University in its relation to the people of the state.

The Ohio State University, Columbus, May 20, 1915.

## The Famous Findlay Company

Students of the University in the late eighties have never forgotten the honor brought to the campus by the famous Findlay company commanded by Captain William S. Crawford in June, 1887, a picture of which appears in this issue of THE MONTHLY.

The following facts are gleaned from the *Lantern* of June 23, 1887:

The discovery of gas in the northwestern Ohio field started a boom, one feature of which was a competitive drill to which the Ohio State University was invited to send a company. One was already in being, parleying for a bout with Wooster. Under Captain Crawford and Lieutenants Thompson and Johnson it was immediately put on a war footing and the 9th and 10th of June saw the boys in Findlay, after a stop at Fostoria, to visit ex-Governor Foster and to receive Senator Sherman as a guest in their special car. The drill took place in the afternoon of the 10th. There were four companies in the competition: the Toledo cadets carried off the first prize, \$1000, with a mark of 91; the Ohio State University company secured the second prize, \$500, with a grade of 75, while the Wooster City Guards received the consolation prize, \$350, with a rating of 71. The Melavent Guards of Lima "also drilled." Our boys did exceptionally well in view of the fact that they had spent the night as best they could in various uncouth and uncomfortable attitudes

on the seats of the coach.

The return to Columbus was a triumph of noise which culminated in the reception accorded the heroes by the university assembled at the Union Station. The whole student body marched to the State House where the Findlay company gave an exhibition before Governor Foraker and members of the faculty, all of whom there present were called on for speeches.

Out of the prize money the company paid for a sword for Lieutenant Blackman, commandant, and a medal for Captain Crawford. In this connection it is interesting to note that on a visit to Fort Meyer, Washington, D. C., the writer, William D. Rees, was taken to the quarters of Lieutenant Blocksom where he was gratified to see the sword hanging over the principal entrance and to be assured that its owner prized it as his chief trophy.

Those standing in the picture, reading from left to right, are: High, Innis, McCoy, Spence, Lavery, Whittaker, First Sergeant Peterson, Sergeant Goddard, Corporal Frank Kershaw, Charley Kershaw, Newton, However, Allen, Carter (present chief of police of Columbus and candidate for mayor), Peters, Weybrecht and White (Doc.); seated, middle row: Corporal Rees, Sergeant Keisewetter, Siberfoos, First Lieutenant Thompson, Captain Crawford, Second Lieutenant Johnson, Mullay, Wilkins and Beomham; front row: Cole, Cook, Goodell and Gray.

# BEGINNINGS OF THE MAKIO

## Ohio State Historical Sketches

In this number of THE MONTHLY is the seventh of the series of articles by the associate editor, J. H. Galbraith, '83, that will be found most interesting, coming, as they do, from the pen of a man who was in the University when much of the early history of the University was in the making. Here are the topics and their order of publication:

- I. "The First Gleams of the Lantern"—October.
- I. "The First Gleams of the Lantern"—October.

- II. "Early Athletics and Field Days"—November.
- III. "Choosing the University Colors"—December.
- IV. "The First Prize Drills"—February.
- V. "Founding Alcyone and Horton"—March.
- VI. "The Old North Dorm"—May.
- VII. "Beginnings of the Makio"—June.
- VIII. "Organization of the Alumni Association"—July.

BY J. H. GALBRAITH, '83.

In 1880 the only facilities for student fraternization offered at Ohio State University consisted of the privilege the students had of gathering in the "lecture room,"—now the chapel, or the large basement room immediately beneath, to eat their lunches, smoke, sing songs, tell stories and pass an occasional pleasant half hour or so. Cards were not looked upon with favor about the University buildings, it was understood, but decks had a way of appearing from pockets at times, and a social game played on an improvised table in the basement was no uncommon thing. The more studious gathered in the lecture room to eat their lunches together and at the same time work a little at the books.

For obvious reasons the smokers favored the basement room, and during the winter months and when the weather forbade lunching on the campus, there was always a group of congenial spirits to be found at the noon hour in that part of the building. It was the radiating center of the steam heating pipes, and a steam pump or two was usually in operation there, so that the atmosphere in the room was always stuffy, but the air of good fellowship was able to make us forget that feature, and in the unconventional and democratic spirit of the time and place the students of that day got as much enjoyment out of these primitive social opportunities as the students of the present time do out of the more elaborate appointments of their fine Ohio Union.

Out of that old basement room proceeded many of the student projects of the early days, and there were hatched most of the college pranks. One group of students who were in the military drill, organized a club by which they secured on the co-operative plan, the requisite for a supply of lemonade, with ice and all the necessary ingredients, with which they topped off their lunches, eaten after coming from drill on the campus,—the stores for the purpose being kept in the office of the Quartermaster who was a member of the group. The writer was a member of this club and has still, as a memento of the delightful association, the "schooner" from which he drank his lemonade.

One rainy day in the late spring of 1880, such a group of three students sat smoking in the big basement room. Lunches had been disposed of, chairs tilted back, pipes lighted and "college affairs" were being discussed. These three students were Sidney H. Short, John C. Ward and Willis S. Jones,—all upper classmen at the time. All three expressed a wish to start something. It seemed to be agreed without argument that the stream of college affairs was moving too sluggishly. Jones was the first to offer a suggestion. "How would it do to publish a college annual?" he asked. Both of his companions met the suggestion with approval that was immediate and hearty, but Ward was the first to speak.

"That is a d—d good idea" he said,—according to the report of the incident that

the writer has received,—and those who knew Ward in his college days will say at once that that quotation is very characteristic. Enlarging on the original proposition Ward said he thought the fraternities ought to take the lead in the matter,—in fact, take complete charge of the publication. There were but two fraternities in the University at that time—the Phi Gamma Delta and the Phi Kappa Psi. Both were represented in the little group that conceived the Makio idea that day. Jones and Short were members of Phi Kappa Psi, and Ward of Phi Gamma Delta. Before separating they agreed to lay the proposition before their fraternities and urge its adoption.

At the next meetings of the two fraternities the enterprise was proposed and received favorably. It was tacitly agreed that the publication should remain the exclusive property of the two fraternities, unless other interests should be admitted to the association by mutual consent. This is an important matter for upon it turned a dispute later on which resulted in the publication of two Makios,—each claiming to be the real and original one. The project was placed in the hands of a joint committee of the two fraternities, and the plan made a secret wholly within the membership of the two organizations. The committee meetings were held with great secrecy. One was held "in the alley next to the Annex block" down town, one on the east steps of the State House, and another in "the stink room" of the chemical laboratory, as the room in which work producing offensive gasses, was called. The committee reported favorably and its recommendation was adopted. The work on the new publication was begun just six weeks before commencement and it was determined to get the book out by commencement day. That the editors succeeded in getting the publication out on time is a testimonial to their efficiency.

The publication was not named until the fraternities had endorsed the project and agreed to stand sponsor for it. The editors chosen for the first issue were these: from Phi Kappa Psi, Willis S. Jones and George W. Dun; from Phi Gamma Delta, John C. Ward and Harwood R. Pool. Mr. Pool appears again taking a prominent part in the student activities of his time as has

frequently appeared in these sketches. When they came to the question of naming the proposed publication, Jones, the originator of the project suggested that it be called the Magic Mirror, and that Professor Edward S. Morse, then living at Salem, Mass., be asked to furnish the Japanese equivalent for those words,—the idea being to use the Japanese instead of the English.

Short was appointed a committee to write to Professor Morse regarding the matter, and promptly received in response a Japanese translation of the words Magic Mirror,—Ma-kio, together with the characters in Japanese for the words. The name was adopted and the characters appeared in the front page of the cover of the first issue. It added materially to the mystery that seemed to envelop the enterprise, and its secret society promoters. The writer was a student in the University at the time,—a mere observer of the activity that brought forth the new publication, and well remembers with what consummate skill the projectors of it managed to pique interest and expectancy among the students and University folk in general, concerning it, by posting notices on the bulletin board, flashing out publicly at every opportunity, the strange Japanese characters, with veiled allusions to some of the contents of the Makio that was about to appear. It is very doubtful that any succeeding issue of the Makio ever had the University quite so completely by the ears as that one did.

It was a pronounced success. Everybody said so. Compared with the elaborate Makios that are issued now, it appears of course, to be a very ordinary publication, but that is not a fair comparison. Records are not available now, but it is of common report that the publication financed itself in this first issue, and that everybody was happy over the result. The "Barbs" were expecting a much more radical and caustic treatment of things. The bogus program stunt had been attempted several times, recently, much to the annoyance of the faculty, and outside of the fraternities the notion prevailed that raw "cracks" were to be taken in the Makio at everybody. The faculty had no such expectation.

Why was the University annual called the Magic Mirror, and why was the

Japanese translation of the words used in the name? Who was Professor Morse, who kindly furnished the Japanese equivalent, and how did he come to be called upon by the projectors of the Makio to render this service? Through the efforts of Professor T. C. Mendenhall some interesting facts bearing on this have been secured. It was understood among the students at that time that Professor Mendenhall, who had left the chair of physics in the University shortly before, to join the faculty of the Imperial University at Tokyo, Japan, had contributed the name. In reply to a letter to him asking for a confirmation of this tradition Professor Mendenhall replied:

"I think the honor of furnishing or suggesting the very appropriate name Makio for the students' annual at the University belongs to me only very indirectly, and as I recall the circumstances, directly to Professor Edward S. Morse of Salem, Mass. I have no records to which I can refer, and after a third of a century my memory can not be absolutely relied upon, especially as I am quite sure that the first number of the journal was issued while I was absent in Japan,—but my impression is that the story of its christening is substantially as follows:

"Immediately after reaching Japan I became greatly interested in the famous magic mirrors, occasionally found in that country, the remarkable properties of which, though known for more than a century, had never yet received a satisfactory explanation. Even the mirror-makers themselves, were entirely ignorant of the origin of the phenomenon,—the fact that one mirror out of a hundred made by the same man would be magic, being as far as they knew, purely accidental. Many experimental studies of the mirrors were made in my laboratory, and also by others connected with the University. Professor Morse was my colleague in the University faculty, (his chair being biology)—and my next door neighbor in residence.

"Being often in my laboratory and house, he saw the magic mirrors, of which I collected over a score while there,—and became interested in them. He returned to America about two years before I did, and I think carried one or two of these mirrors back with him. Not long after his return he visited Columbus and the University, giving, I believe, one or two addresses on 'Things Jap-

anese.' It was at this time,—which would be perhaps late in 1879, or in 1880 (or even 1881), I believe, that the Makio was 'a bornin', and I have always understood that the suggested name came from Professor Morse. I had sent one or two of the mirrors home,—one I think to Sidney Short, one to Newton Anderson, and perhaps others; one of them is now, or should be, in the collection of physical instruments, and it is possible that these may have had to do with the choice of the name. At any rate I feel quite sure that at least one or two issues of the Makio had appeared before I resumed my work at the University in the autumn of 1881. Of course you can easily ascertain about this.

"The origin of the name, while not a matter of importance, is a matter of interest, just as everything relating to that now remote and formative period of the University, is every year becoming more and more interesting, and it is well that they be considered now while there are those still living who can illuminate them by personal knowledge. I am going to write to Professor Morse by this mail and ask him to enlighten me in regard to the incident as far as he is able, and when I get his reply I will make such corrections of, or additions to, the above statement as seems desirable."

Professor Mendenhall did write to Professor Morse and received in reply the statement that he never heard the word "Makio." He was most positive about it at that time, but later wrote Professor Mendenhall, withdrawing his denial of having any share in the Makio matter, and saying that he recalled visiting a Japanese scholar in Boston about 1880 in order to get the word for Magic Mirror—"Makio" and the characters standing for it. A few weeks ago Professor Morse visited a Japanese employed now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and asked him for the equivalent for Magic Mirror in Japanese and got the same word "Ma-kio" or Ma-kyo, as the later and better spelling has it. He also gave Professor Morse the Japanese, or rather Chinese characters representing those words.

It is noted that they are identical with the characters that appeared on the front cover of the original issues of the Makio, or

as nearly so as could be expected after having passed through the hands of several artisans, not familiar with the intricacies of the oriental alphabet.

Securing a tracing of the characters that appeared on the cover of the first issue of the Makio, Professor Mendenhall sent it to an acquaintance of his in Japan,—a distinguished counsellor at law whom he knew as a boy when the Professor was a member of the faculty of the University at Tokyo,—T. Miyaoka, Esq.,—asking him for whatever he could tell him of the meaning, use and origin of the word Makio. Mr. Miyaoka was a small boy when Professor Mendenhall first knew him,—a little older than the Professor's son, but a playmate of his, and was often a visitor at the Mendenhall home. Even at that age he had learned to speak English almost perfectly and his knowledge of his mother tongue was also excellent. During his subsequent courses at the University he became a master of Chinese and also of several other foreign languages. He entered the diplomatic service, and filled many important positions in Europe and also in this country,—being first secretary of and also counsellor of the Japanese legation at Washington. Having graduated in law he represented his country in several important international controversies before the Hague Tribunal. His wife is a very accomplished woman—a maid of honor to the Empress, and, especially because of her facility in the use of European languages, has been on important missions to European courts.

These things are mentioned as matters of interest, showing that in the investigation of the origin of the name of the University annual, two continents have been concerned, and through the assistance of Professor Mendenhall one of the most prominent and learned of living Japanese has rendered valuable aid.

Here is what Mr. Miyaoka wrote concerning the name Makio:

"Ma and Kyo are two Chinese characters, meaning respectively, demon or devil, and mirror. Whether there ever was such a Chinese compound word as ma-kyo, or whether such a word ever existed in the Japanese language, I do not know. I am, however, almost certain that such a compound word never existed in the Chinese vocabulary, and I am more than half inclined to believe that

in the Japanese language, it was also new and probably adopted by the Japanese physicists of the Mendenhall-Hitotsubashi days, as the Japanese equivalent for the English expression 'Magic Mirror.'

"The word Shoh-ma-kyo, (literally Shed-light-on-devils-Mirror) has existed in Japan. It was a mirror used by astrologers in detecting the real nature of a being or presence when such a being was in reality a hideous demon but successfully personated a most beautiful woman. I suppose the existence of such presence or beauty in the psychic experience of mankind accounts for the English word 'bewitching.' According to the notion which probably accounts for the origin of the English word 'bewitching,' a beautiful woman is to be regarded as a witch, unless she proves herself to be an angel. So to distinguish between an angel and a demon, Japanese astrologers used Shed-light-on-Demon mirrors. When confronted with such a mirror a woman who was a witch and not an angel, became shy and betrayed by her manners that her real nature was discovered. As an authoritative instance of this wonderful theology I would refer you to the Japanese drama entitled 'Tama-mo-nomaye,' sometimes enacted even now, at Shintomiza and other theaters.

"Sho-ma-kyo is really the antithesis of Ma-kyo, for while the former disclosed the presence of a devil, the latter implied that the mirror itself was a witch or demon. A mirror which possessed such magical power as to reflect from its front face what was engraved or cast on its reverse side, was indeed a demoniacal mirror (a ma-kyo).

"The word Ma is a very bad word. It means a devil, a demon, an evil spirit. It is something that would recoil and become shy in the presence of a holy mirror that astrologers used to detect a demon in the presence of a bewitching beauty.

"I am sorry that the students of the Ohio State University chose such an unsavory word for the name of their 'journal.' If their journal is a scientific publication, calculated to drive away all the heresies and superstitions and ignorance, its name should be Shoh-ma-kyo, instead of Makio.

"The Magic Mirror' of Japan was talked and written about so much thirty-five years ago, that the students probably wished

to call their journal by a Japanese word meaning Magic Mirror.

"There is no question but that the word Makyo is now used as the Japanese equivalent for 'Magic Mirror.' We Japanese very often use Chinese characters in the Japanese way. When we imported Buddhism through China and Corea, we Japanized its theology, dogma and rituals. When we adopted the German militarism for our army, we Japanized the Deutsche Korpsegeist. So when we adopt and use Chinese characters we use them in our own way, and we do not mind if the Chinaman draws another conclusion from the characters borrowed from his ancient literature.

"Now 'Ma' I say is a very bad word, full of ominous significance; but we Japanese use that character in the sense of 'mystic' whether good or bad. You know a bottle called thermos, which I think is an American invention. You put ice-cold lemonade in it and carry it about on your excursions on a hot summer day. The contents will be found ice-cold after transportation extending over several hours. You pour steaming hot coffee into it, and open it after several hours' exposure to wintry weather. The contents will be found just as hot as it was at the time it was poured into the bottle. This 'Thermos' is advertised and sold in this country under the name of 'Ma-ho-bin,' or 'Magic Bottle.'

"Japanese are more practical than superstitious. If a word of bad omen will convey the idea best, they will adopt the word whatever may be its etymological origin. So I think Magic Mirror was translated into Japanese as Ma-Kyo.

"If you are responsible for the christening of the students' journal of the Ohio State University, your students and colleagues of the early days when you conducted the series of scientific experiments at your laboratory at Hitotsubashi, may be able to say who was responsible for the choice of that name. During the thirty-five years of Japan's progress the knowledge of your then colleagues and students in the field of Chinese ideography has probably so advanced, that some one may have to step forward now and say, 'I am sorry, but I am responsible for the choice.'

So ends this dissertation on the Philosophy

of "Ma,—the witch, the demon, the supernatural, the mystic."

So it is quite clear that the word Makio was a made-up word, forged under apparent necessity by some one thirty-five years ago or more, in the laboratory of Professor Mendenhall in Tokyo, in lieu of any better rendering of the English Magic Mirror. The idea came to the Ohio State University through the mirrors sent to Messrs. Short, Anderson and others. Both Short and Jones, who were members of the little coterie of students who projected the Makio, were much interested in physics. When Professor Morse, fresh from Tokyo, and his association with Professor Mendenhall, came to the University to lecture, the magic mirrors were no doubt discussed. This led to the suggestion of the Japanese name, and of course, desiring as much mysticism about the matter as possible, its projectors would prefer to use the Japanese equivalent and characters, and it was the most natural thing in the world to ask Professor Morse for these.

The salutatory in the first issue says: "We propose that every one shall, once a year, have a chance to see the Magic Mirror. We desire, that like the real mirror, it may reflect from the surface the image of our outer college life, and under the strong sunlight of close inspection, may reveal the hidden picture of inner college life." The remarkable property which the magic mirrors possessed of reflecting upon a screen the figures and pictures upon their backs, would naturally suggest the use of the term magic mirror for a journal whose object it was to be to reveal what was going on behind the plain surface of things.

The mirror plays a very large part in the mythological history of the Japanese. It is one of the three sacred treasures of the emperor, handed down from the earliest antiquity—assumed to have belonged to Jimmu Tenny, the first god-emperor,—and still preserved in the treasury of the royal family. The other two are the sword and the jewel (a ruby). This mirror is alleged to be the first ever made, having been cast, forged and burnished with great labor for the purpose of enabling the sun-goddess to see the image of her own beautiful face. The story is an interesting one, but its chief interest in this connection lies in the fact that it shows that

the University annual, through accidental ways that have just been traced, bears a name of more remote and distinguished origin than any other college annual in the world.

Two of the four editors of the first Makio,—Pool and Dun are dead. The whereabouts of Willis S. Jones is not definitely known. Letters addressed to his former residence in Chicago were returned unclaimed. A letter sent to a later address at Pomona, Calif., brought no answer. Ward is living at Painesville, Ohio, and has promised a letter concerning the work on that first issue, but as this is written it has not been received.

Writing under date of October 17, 1914, George W. Dun said: "Yes, I was a member of the Makio staff, it being the first one. My work did not count to any great extent,—only being required to solicit the business and collect the money sufficient to pay expenses. I do not recall whether we made any particular profit.

"The name, I believe, was of Japanese origin, meaning 'Magic Mirror,' the idea being to reflect a true picture of the inner workings of the institution, from the student's standpoint.

"Many willing and happy hours were spent in producing this first book. The merchants were kind and generous under the circumstances. The students almost without exception, were deeply interested and gave up their good money to possess a copy of this invaluable book. I doubt whether the editors had many friends among the students after the publication.

"I expect to be in Columbus on or about the 24th and will be delighted to meet and talk with you."

### Graduates are Placed

Of this year's graduates five have already received positions through the appointment committee of the University. They are Flora B. Crawford, who goes to the Albany Hospital, New York, as dietitian; Margaret May Wing, who will teach sanitation and household management at the Iowa State University; Charlotte Johnson, dietitian in the training school at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago; Anna May Clark, dietitian in Wesley Hospital, Chicago; and Grace Wild, who will teach domestic science and English in the Inland (O.) High School.

Mr. Dun did come to Columbus, but opportunity to talk about the original Makio did not then present itself. Two months later he died suddenly in his office in Toledo.

It was intended to give in this article a review of the history of the Makio to date, but it has already drawn out beyond the bounds set for these sketches, and that must be left to another. For some reason there was no issue of the annual in 1881, but in 1882 the same fraternities joined in issuing a very creditable annual,—C. C. Miller, C. V. Mead and John J. Dun being editors from Phi Gamma Delta, and George W. Dun, Walter M. Miller and Edward M. Van Harlingen from Phi Kappa Psi.

In 1883 two Makios were issued. Apparently a dispute had arisen between the two original fraternity proprietors of the annual as to the admission of new fraternities, that were not represented in the University when it was established,—to share in its publication. The new fraternities that had established chapters in the University at that time were Sigma Chi and Beta Theta Pi. The two new fraternities joined with Phi Gamma Delta in the publication of one annual, and Phi Kappa Psi published another,—each bearing the name "The Makio." The editors of the first were J. J. Dun, Wm. R. Malone, Ellis Lovejoy, John C. Eastman, Frank Miller and Harry K. Terry. The Makio issued by the Phi Kappa Psi that year, does not bear the names of the members of the editorial board. Happily the differences between the fraternities were buried at the end of that year and thereafter they united harmoniously in the publication of the issues of the Makio.

### This Year's Choral

Commencement visitors last year enjoyed a musical treat in the oratorio rendered by the Ohio State University Choral, and those who come this year will hear "Elijah." Two performances will be given in the Armory, one Monday afternoon, June 14, and the other Tuesday evening, the latter especially for alumni. The concert is complimentary, but tickets must be secured from the office of the alumni association. Director Alfred T. Barrington has secured for solo parts Burton Thatcher, baritone, and Miss Helen Alexander, soprano.

# Golden Age of the Dorm

BY CARMY A. THOMPSON, '92

*When J. H. Galbraith was gathering material for his history of the old North Dorm he wrote to Carmy A. Thompson, manager of the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties, St. Paul, for information and reminiscences. The following is the response:*

I am sorry that an almost continued absence from the city for the past two months has compelled me to delay answering your letter until now, but I will try to make amends by covering, with as full a statement as my recollection will permit, the life at the "Big Dorm" during my college course.

You will remember that I do not date back to the earliest history of the institution, neither do I extend to the latest period of its existence. I lived at the North Dorm at a period that a regular historian would call "its golden era." Mine was the period from 1887 to 1892, with one year out, during which I did not attend school on account of a personal financial stringency. It was during that period, from 1887 to 1892 that the Dorm reached the zenith of its political power, dominating the politics of the entire university.

There were at that time few houses immediately south of the University, and scarcely any opportunities to secure rooms within walking distance of the campus, and so most of the out of town students roomed at either the North or the South Dorm.

You will remember that the entire enrollment in 1887 was around 400, including the Preparatory Department, and without doubt, the majority of this enrollment was from Columbus; so you see a hundred or more gathering at the North Dorm as roomers and boarders, or simply as boarders, was an organization of sufficient size to dominate all college activities.

During the period I speak of, all fraternities had their real headquarters at the dormitory, and always saw to it that there was a sufficient representation of their organization boarding there to insure a voice in anything that might arise.

It was on account of conditions growing out of this situation that caused the organization of Beta Omega chapter of Alpha Tau Omega, which organization was charged at that time to my activities. I may say that

I have always been willing to accept the responsibility. That, however, is another story, and would be out of place in a letter of this kind.

If I shall use the big "I" a little over time during the remainder of this letter, I assure you it is only because I am attempting to detail my own recollections. If you are going to build a complete story of the old home, you will, no doubt, take many letters covering the same period, and cull from each all that is worth preserving, and thereby you will build a history rather than write some personal biography.

I entered the University in the Fall of 1887 as a freshman, rather young and decidedly green. I never had been in a city before. I remember that I had considerable trouble to find a horse car headed in the right direction and that, having at last found one, my next difficulty was to know how much fare would be charged to my destination. I watched everybody drop their nickels in a glass box and saw the driver shake them down without comment, so I did the same, and put in the remainder of the time during that eventful ride, in watching for the University. I expected to see a sign indicating the place, but in that I was disappointed. However, a fellow passenger told me where to get off and I at last found my way to President Scott's office. I mention this incident in order that you may have a real picture of me entering the North Dorm.

The genial Doctor soon made me at home and after a short interview I was properly entered, with a large number of conditions, however, to be made up at some future time. Those conditions did not impress me at the moment with the same force that they did afterwards, so I was thoroughly happy, and asked Doctor Scott where I might find a place to board. He mentioned the North Dormitory and suggested that he would go with me to the door of the main building and pointed it out to me, but just then a young fellow spoke up, who had been entered just ahead of me, and said that he was going



THE OLD NORTH DORM

over there himself, and suggested that I go with him. I introduced myself and he told me his name was James E. Boyd. I picked up my gripsack and followed him across the campus, and from that moment a friendship sprang up between us which time has only served to make stronger.

We met Frank Raymund, who was the steward, and who assigned us to a room together. My impression up to that time was that the President must be one of the biggest men in the country, and, after my interview with the steward, I placed him second in importance.

I learned that the dormitory was operated on the co-operative plan; that the trustees had turned the building over to the student organization free of charge, and that the same organization had elected a landlord, who furnished and cared for the rooms, at \$2 per week for each room, and since the room was occupied by two persons, it meant for the student a room furnished and cared for at \$1 per week. The rooms were heated by a cannon stove, and each fellow had to carry his own coal from a coal house fifty or sixty yards back of the dorm, and, of course, cared for his own fire, removed the ashes and carried his own drinking water from the pump. Hot and cold water was a thing unheard of those days. Roommates usually took "week about" at these duties.

The steward was elected by the votes of the roomers, and had complete control of all business of the Dormitory. He received for his services his own room and board free, and about \$6 per month in cash, besides the prestige that the office carried. Within a few days I found that Frank Raymund was a senior and that a number of candidates were already grooming for the race for his position.

While the Dorm organization was a pure democracy and all legislation was passed at the student meetings, which were called once a month, there was, as is usual in such organizations, a smaller organization, known in real politics as the "gang," which controlled all legislation of importance and directed Dormitory politics. The most powerful factors in the organization above referred to, at the time I entered the Dormitory, were Chester A. Aldrich, Jumbo Hedges, Ray-

mund, Patchell, and perhaps some others, whose names I do not now recall.

Hazing was yet the practice, although it was beginning to become somewhat unpopular. I received a mild treatment. My windows were fastened down during my absence, and after I had gone to bed, a pan filled with burning rags was thrust into my room, and the door was fastened from the outside. I will not attempt to describe my feelings, but I broke a small window glass and threw the stuff outside, and the worst was over. The replacing of the glass, however, cost me 50 cents. The entire initiation I learned afterwards, consisted, in addition to the above, a drenching under the pump, or in extreme cases, a ducking in the lake.

One or two professors usually boarded there. I remember Professor Lazenby and Professor Nathaniel Lord boarded with us during my college course. If they were there to report conditions to the faculty, they were very smooth about it, and always conducted themselves in such a manner that they were very popular with the boys.

On one occasion, during my first year, a rumor went to the faculty that the dorm boys were a little rough, and that some of them were adding to the regular course offered in the curriculum, a training in "penny anti." It seems that the faculty did not approve of this elective and sent a certain high official over to investigate. He came about 9:30 one evening. Word went over the house like wildfire that the official in question had come to make an inspection, so every light went out, and the inspector was greeted, about half way up the first flight of stairs, with stove lids, dumbbells, a few buckets of ashes, and plenty of water. He escaped with nothing more than a few bruises and a much injured dignity. An investigation followed, but like most investigations, it amounted to nothing, and things soon settled down to their ordinary course. I have always doubted the "penny anti" story because I do not believe a sufficient number could have qualified financially to make a party.

Nothing out of the ordinary happened during the remainder of that year. Of course, a fellow would come in once in a while and find his room stacked, or his shoes nailed to the floor; that is, if he was fortu-

nate enough to have two pairs. I never had my shoes nailed to the floor for a very apparent reason. However, I did( upon one cold winter morning, find about a quarter inch of ice in each shoe. Some fellow had slipped in after I had gone to bed, poured a little water into each shoe, and after the fire had gone out nature did the rest.

The next year, that is, the year 1888, may be considered the year in which modern athletics had its beginning. Of course, athletics had always been indulged in at the University and prominent athletes had left their names and scores long before this date, and the Dormitory had been the head of such physical exercises as had been promoted. There had been a baseball team before 1888, and some effort at football; there had also been some attempt at field athletics, and even a baseball league had been organized. It was during the year 1888, however, that a real State baseball league was established and rules and regulations adopted governing the games to be played, and other matters necessary to complete a regular organization. It was in that year that a baseball team was developed which was to go on perfecting itself until it brought real glory to the University in the Spring of 1892, by not only winning the championship, but by winning every game played that season.

The following year I was out of school, for reasons heretofore set out, and you must therefore cover this period with some other letter. I returned, however, in the Fall of 1890, entering the Junior class, and establishing myself again at the North Dormitory.

Conditions in many respects had changed. Bobby Beach had been elected steward and, if possible, the Dorm was more powerful in University affairs than ever, for Bob had decided political inclinations.

The old system of hazing had entirely gone and everyone seemed to be turning his attention to athletics. A fairly well organized football team had a number of games scheduled, and plans were being laid for baseball in the Spring. Paul Lincoln was coming to the front as a football star and Ernest (Brickie) Evans was already beginning to show signs of baseball leadership, but neither reached their climax until the following year.

The first athletic field was established just north of the Dormitory and a corporation was organized to build a fence around the grounds. The shares of stock sold for \$10.00 each, and most of the faculty and nearly all of the students bought a share, although it was generally understood that no dividends would ever be paid, but that the corporation was organized for governmental purposes only.

We are not all first-class athletes but most of us could wield a pick and shovel, and so we organized ourselves into labor squads, and put the grounds inside the fence in fair shape and athletics at the University was thereby given a fair start. I think, during that year and the next year, at least ninety per cent of the football and baseball men were residents of the Big Dorm. Training tables were organized and the dorm boys began to line up behind one team or the other, and thus began the development of two factions.

In the Spring of 1891 I was a candidate for steward for the school year 1891-1892, and was fortunate in having the baseball men line up back of me, and since their star was in the ascendency at the moment, it being then the height of the baseball season, I was elected, and so managed the affairs of that memorable institution during my senior year.

Perhaps it was during that campaign that I was inoculated with the political virus, from which I did not entirely recover until I had a fair warning in 1912 to retire from politics.

I remember the political deals that were consummated or attempted during that campaign were similar to the ones I have since seen operated in real politics. Two organizations were struggling for supremacy, each led by a skillful manipulator (who, of course, was not the candidate). Each manipulator had chosen his candidate for some peculiar reason of availability rather than competency; at least, I am sure, that was so in my own case. Promises were made for honorary positions in all the classes for the coming year and the offices of both the literary societies and the athletic association were thrown into the balance, and I may say that most of the deals entered into were finally carried through. At the end of the contest the victor was expected "to set 'em up," but

since the refreshments consisted of lemonade and gingersnaps, I noticed no ill effects from the night of revelry following my success.

For the benefit of the modern club steward, if such a person now hibernates around the University, let me say that a steward in those days, to be considered a success, must be able to keep the entire expense; that is room, board, light, fuel, and all other incidentals, commensurate with a first class hotel, under \$3.00 per week. We lived comfortably, had plenty to eat, and between our own efforts and the assistance given us by the landlord, our rooms were well cared for, but, of course, we had little of the luxuries.

A steward stood between two fires. He must run a fair hotel, and at the same time keep his price down; consequently, he soon learned to keep his ear to the ground, and when grumbles of discontent grew too loud, he gave the boys a little extra for a few days until their anger had subsided, and then he dropped back to the old standard. I do not deny resorting at times to the goodly custom.

It was during the Spring of 1892 that Brickett Evans, of the famous baseball team, to which I have heretofore referred, won his wonderful victory, so my administration should at least be remembered by that great event. I understand the feat has never been equalled and that the State Baseball League was soon after dissolved.

I could repeat dozens of stories and incidents connected with individuals, but I have endeavored to keep this letter more or less general, thereby giving something of a picture of the real life of the Big Dorm during my college days.

One incident, if you will excuse a personal reference, may serve to illustrate one of the troubles of a steward. We had a hearty, happy daughter of Erin, who did the family washing at so much per garment, and I remember one occasion when she rushed in and told me to tell Ed Pedlow, whom she thought to be a particular friend of mine, "that he had better come down right away and pick

himself out some underclothes as they were most all gone."

One of the pleasures of memory is to be able to bring four such years out and renew them now and then. No doubt, there were many hardships, but they are all forgotten and nothing remains but the pleasantries. The closest friendships of my life were made during those years, and I am sorry that it was necessary to tear down the old building. I must admit, however, that it had grown antiquated, that the growth of Columbus around the University obviated its absolute necessity, and I have always understood that it never was very popular with the faculty (of course, no one can guess why).

I hope some day the Trustees will see their way clear to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to build a dormitory that will be a credit to Ohio, and one in which a boy can live within a reasonable limit.

Whatever may have been the faults of the old institution, if it were there today it would be occupied by boys who are not now in school, because the means at their command will not provide them with bare necessities under the modern facilities.

It may surprise you that I have said nothing about scholarship among the residents of the Dorm, but I hardly think that to be necessary. A fellow had the same chance there as outside, and if he did not take advantage of his opportunities, it was his own fault. Many brilliant students lived there, and, of course, there were some who did not excel in scholarship. If it were proper to be personal, I could point to many men who have achieved great success in life, who owe their entire fortune to the facilities afforded them at the Big Dorm to live reasonably while they attended Ohio State. Of course, we had our everlasting troubles with mid terms and final examinations just as I understand some few students are having at this late date, but most of us got by them in some fashion and left the institution with the North Dorm as our most cherished memory.

## Remembers Lemon Pies

Another early resident of the Big Dorm has written to Mr. Galbraith regarding his life in that historic institution. The following letter is from John McQuigg, president of the

Pomeroy National Bank:

I have been looking forward for your article on the old dormitory, anticipating a great deal of pleasure in reading it, for I was

one of the boys who lived there from September, 1874, till June, 1877, with such fellows as L. F. Fieser, Arthur I. Vorys, John F. McFadden, Warren F. Noble, Henry Snyder, "Bob" Holliday, Chas. H. Dietrich, "Dad" Bailey, Chas. A. Shinn, "Doc" Seeley, Walter A. Dun, Wes Downing, John Ward, Howell Pearce and others. Arthur Townshend, son of the old Professor, spent as much of his time, with us at the Dormitory, as he did at home.

These were grand days, when we were "eating our white bread," but did not realize it. There was no street car line, at that time, north of the Union Depot, either on High street or Neil avenue, and when we boys went to town we had to "hoof it" both ways. Some walk, wasn't it? We went up High street to Fifth avenue and cut across, through the woods to the Dormitory. Later the Neil avenue horse car line was built by Henry T. Chittenden. It was a rough road and many a time did we boys have to get off and help get the car back on the track. Old man Wenlein and his wife first run the Dormitory, then Mr. and Mrs. Turner took hold of it. I wonder if Noble and McFadden remember the good lemon pies that Mrs. Turner used to pass up the back stairs to us, on the

sly, after the other boys had turned in. We were surely her pets.

I wish I could live those days over again. We had a baseball club then, named the Franklins and, by the way, I believe I was the first person to win a prize at the institution. I think it was in 1875 that Professor Tuttle offered a prize of a belt to the best ball player. I was not the best player, but for some reason or other the team voted the prize to me. It was a blue and white belt with a solid silver buckle. I have the belt yet, but some kitchen mechanic stole the buckle some years ago. I was delighted to meet Professors Tuttle and Mendenhall at the reunion two years ago, and I wish that grand old man, President Orton, could have been present at that reunion. He took a great deal of interest in the boys at the Dormitory, making frequent visits there unannounced, to see how we got along.

It seems I could go on and write a volume about those happy days, but I will not tire you longer, only to say that I missed a painting of Professor McFarland among those of the "old timers" in the new library building. I hope to see one of him hung there when I again visit the O. S. U.

Very truly,

JOHN MCQUIGG.

## Professors on Leave

Several members of the faculty have been away this year on leave of absence, and several more have made application for Sabbatical year vacation for the next school year.

Dr. A. E. Davies of the Department of Philosophy has been in London most of the time studying and is still in England.

Professor C. S. Duncan of the English Department is studying in the University of Chicago.

Professor Oliver C. Lockhart of the Department of Economics is making perhaps as interesting a tour as anyone of the faculty, visiting various cities for the purpose of investigating large companies, banking houses and learning about matters pertaining to taxation.

Miss Sara Barrows of the department of

German was not able to carry out the program that she had planned, but is now at Hamberg studying.

Professor Arthur G. McCall of the agricultural college has been engaged in making special investigations in the department of agriculture in Washington, D. C., but at present is studying in Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Professor C. J. West of the department of mathematics is studying at Cornell University, New York.

Dr. Philip Wilson of the medical college will be away until August with the Harvard medical expedition to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

Professor W. B. Cockley of the law department is now at Harvard University taking special work.

## English University Methods

President Thompson has received a letter from Prof. Arthur E. Davies of the department of Philosophy, dated Eltham, Kent, England. Professor Davies is on a year's leave of absence in which he is doing work in the University of London. In the course of his letter he says:

"I have met with some interesting academic experiences in the past few months. One outstanding observation is that the university authorities seem to be quite indifferent whether anyone ever goes to college. There appears to be a great gulf fixed between them and the schools, and to mention a college course to the school children or their parents looks to them as an invitation to waste time and money for—in their own slang term—'swank.' That the university provides any necessary part of the preparation for an efficient manhood or womanhood is certainly far from being the common opinion.

"Another impression that has been forced upon me is that with regard to those who do present themselves. The university authorities have developed a method which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for such individuals to do the things for which they came to college. Often I have thought that sometimes we administered our rules as if we thought the student was made for the university and not the university for the student, and thus fell short of rendering, in individual cases, the best service. I am quite sure that here the criticism is much more pertinent, and the reason seems to be that the constituent colleges of the university have relatively small part in the administration of the university, and therefore are unable to adjust rules to individual needs. Once he has passed the matriculation examination, and in that way has earned the right to a university standing, I presume the way of the undergraduate is fairly simple. When, however, it comes to graduate work, especially if he is a graduate of another university, the difficulties are multiplied. Exactly why this is may be shown in the following way: As I have said, the matriculation examination, by no means an easy examination, is the one way of entrance for all into the university. This examination may be taken in the last year of

the secondary school course in the form of a school having examination, or may be taken at the end of a special course in a college, or one may prepare for it by private study; but in all cases the university examiners set to the papers and determine who pass and who do not. Following this are the other examinations leading to degrees—I speak only of liberal arts—and the minimum time required for the preparatory courses are:

"Intermediate, one year after matriculation.

"Bachelor's pass: 2 years after intermediate, 3 years after matriculation.

"Bachelor's honors: 3 years after intermediate, 4 years after matriculation.

"Master's: 2 years after first degree, 6 years after matriculation.

"If, however, the candidate for the master's degree has only a pass degree of the university, he is required to qualify for the master's examination by taking the honors B.A. without being entitled to that degree, and the course prescribed usually covers two years. In that case the candidate will come up for the master's examination eight years after his matriculation. That fairly represents, I think, the standard and value of the degree.

"Now in view of such a system, and in view of the fact that the university does not recognise the degrees of any other university, British, colonial or foreign, it is obvious that complications unavoidably beset the way of all graduates who do not have a London degree. In the first place, exemption from the matriculation examination has to be secured, and then a course of study has to be submitted and approved, leading to one of the degrees. Ordinarily the degree for which the student succeeds in getting registered is the B.A., or in exceptional cases the honors B.A. For instance, several of the executive officials of the college have said to me that it does seem as if the university were always requiring the student to do over again the thing that he has already done somewhere else. I know, for example, two men, both ministers, both having bachelor's degrees, who are putting in two years preparatory to the honors B.A. The method I have indicated looks to me from the American point

of view the way to hinder graduate work. I do not see why the university cannot leave the matter more in the hands of the local colleges and teachers who might be expected to have a knowledge of the individual's capacities, and safeguard standards by rigid marking.

"My own experiences with the system have interested me. In order to comply with the university's regulations I had to apply for exemption from the matriculation examination and to outline a course leading to a degree. This, of course, I did. But as I have never had any occasion to be ashamed of my American degrees and meanwhile was allowed to go along with my work in the college, I did not worry whether the standing for which I had applied was granted or not. I felt that in some way the reputation of the university from which I was graduated, and of the university in which I teach required me to ask for myself the recognition that I thought belonged to them. The concessions that have in this case been granted are under the circumstances, fair; and I believe that as a result of a firm attitude on my part not to accept less than was asked the way is open for the recognition of other Americans who may come over in the future. At the least, a precedent has been established.

"Now, although it has taken the authorities since last October to reach a decision in my case, I received word last week that I

had been registered in the course submitted leading to the M. A. without being required to take the honors B.A. as a qualifying examination, and that the period of study had been reduced by one term. If one considers that this is the highest standing that anyone can have in the university, the doctorate being given only to their masters for published work of merit, I presume that the traditions and merit of American university training have been satisfactorily maintained. I have good reason to know that my contributions to the philosophical, and psychological magazines, and particularly my book were the deciding factors in the case."

In writing of the war Dr. Davies says: "Oxford and Cambridge have this year about half their usual number of students and the same is true of London. \* \* \* England is receiving such a shaking-up that, after the war, it can never go back quite to the old ways, and if there is wise leadership, a future is opening, in the darkness of these sad days, for the people that a few months ago would have seemed an irresponsible dream. I may add that perhaps the most salutary sign of the coming days is that, even now, some indications point toward an awakening of interest in education. And on that subject I am sure that many valuable lessons can be learned from a survey of what America has actually accomplished in bringing the best within the reach of all."

### Archeological Museum

Ohio State University has an archeological museum which is rivaled only in this country by the one at Harvard University. The building contains a collection about which Sir William Ramsey, celebrated English archeologist, has expressed his surprise and admiration, not only for its size but also its value.

Additions are being made to the museum almost every day. Two valuable exhibits were received in 1911, one of them being a

rare Oriental and East Indian collection of art patterns, and the other a duplicate collection from Harvard, equaled only by its counterpart.

This year many valuable additions have been made in the form of Indian and other relics. Two months ago the Calumet peace pipe smoked at the signing of the treaty of Greenville was received at the museum. Curator William C. Mills, '98, regards this pipe as one of his most valuable exhibits.

### Girls Edit The Lantern

Girls in the classes of journalism at the Ohio State University published the Ohio State Lantern, the university daily. April 28. Charme M. Seeds, of Columbus, was

editor-in-chief. More than a dozen girls who expect to go into newspaper work after leaving college are enrolled in the journalism courses.

## Lively Chimes Stunts

To arrange for the dedication of the Chimes the following general Columbus Committee was appointed with the following officers Chairman, Herbert S. Warwick, '06; Vice Chairman, John G. Belknap, '07, and Secretary and Treasurer, Herman H. Felsman, '14. The other members of the committee are: Miss Mary Taylor, '06; E. L. Mahaffey, '07; J. E. Butler, Miss Columbia Thompson, '08; Miss Marie Carroll, Cree Sheets, '09; Mrs. J. G. Belknap, Dr. F. A. Lambert, '10; Miss Marie Mulligan, O. R. Crawfis, '11; Roger F. Steffan, Florence Long, '13; Huntley Dupree, G. A. Bredehoff, '14.

As readers of THE MONTHLY know the ceremony will take place in front of Orton Hall at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, June 15. William A. L. Beyer, '06, will be the dedication orator, presenting the bells to the University, and the speech of acceptance will be made by President Thompson. Each Chimes class will arrange its own particular stunt of 10 minutes in the celebration to be perpetrated at the Chimes dinner in Ohio Union in the evening. Some fearful and wonderful events are promised. In fact the committee makes the direful threat that the Chimes celebration will eclipse everything else of Commencement Week.

Are you going to miss it, O, Chimers?

The Programme Committee of the Chimes Classes celebration have decided as follows in regards to the program at the dinner in the Ohio Union, June 15, 1915, at 6 P. M.:

1. That the newly elected Alumni President be made Toastmaster at the dinner.
2. That each class—'06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13 and '14 shall have some form of entertainment, and shall be responsible for this entertainment whatever it may be.

3. That the nature of this entertainment be not absolutely fixed by the Programme Committee, being up to and for each individual class.

4. That each class shall have a maximum of ten minutes for its share of time in the entertainment.

5. The Programme Committee would ask that each class be prompt in its choice of stunt or other form of entertainment and report same in to J. G. Keiser, Chairman Programme Committee by June 5th, so that the program may be properly arranged. Address 427 East Long Street. Telephone Ohio State 6043. An outline of the form of entertainment, and approximate time needed for same is requested.

The Programme Committee leaves each class free to choose its own method of entertainment. However, a few suggestions which might be worthy of note are:

1. That some stunt might be arranged carrying out and bringing back to mind former class history.

2. That a parody might be made on former commencement activities such as President's address, class poem, class prophecy, etc.

3. That the progress of former history of class members might be fittingly expressed in a short group of limericks.

The Programme Committee then leaves it to each class to figure out its own stunt, speech or other form of entertainment with these limitations, that whatever this entertainment may be, it be short, concise, witty and be within the time limit of ten minutes.

J. G. KEISER  
MARY E. TAYLOR  
HELEN E. SELLS  
E. L. MAHAFFEY  
G. A. BREDEHOFF  
Committee

## Have You Any Old Trophies?

If you have any old scrap books, photograph albums, class regalia or other mementoes or trophies of the good old school days, bring them to your class reunion. Why not contribute something to the University memorabilia in the Library?

## This Year's Graduates

This year's senior class will break all records for size, as 807 men and women are taking the final examinations for their degrees. It is estimated that an increase of 15 per cent. will be shown in the number graduated as compared with 1914, and this percentage increase does not include the 97 seniors in the two medical colleges and the dental college. Of the 1915 class 207 are women.

The largest increase is shown in the College of Education, where 71 may be given degrees, compared with 26 last year. This jump is due to the law requiring a degree in education before one can teach in the Ohio high schools. This new law also accounts for the decrease in the Arts College, where seniors contemplating teaching changed colleges this year. The Arts College shows a decrease of ten over last year's class of 157. It is composed of 80 men and 67 girls. The Education College has 62 girls and nine men.

The College of Agriculture has an increase of 33, 190 graduating this year compared with 157 in 1914. The men more than doubled the girls, there being 134 men and

56 girls. In the Graduate School 68 master's degrees and one doctor's degree will be given. Last year two doctor's and 45 master's were granted. Fifty-two men and 17 girls compose the present class.

The College of Engineering shows a decrease of 12 over last year's class of 123. There are two girls in homeopathic medicine and one in medicine. Of the prospective graduates from the three new colleges, 19 are in homeopathic medicine, 32 in dentistry and 46 in medicine.

The College of Law has an increase of six. Twenty-three may receive degrees and 20 certificates. The Veterinary College shows the same gain, there being 49 in this year's class. Seven will get degrees in pharmacy and 21 certificates. Last year six received degrees and 16 certificates. Two girls will be graduated.

"The Ohio State University has shown a larger increase in actual numbers during the last 15 years than any other college or university in the country," said Prof. Samuel Eugene Rasor, chairman of the faculty commencement committee.

## The Makio for 1915

"A volume might be written telling how Ohio State University has increased five times in size and one hundred times in service to the Commonwealth under the guidance of Dr. William Oxley Thompson. But the greatest tribute can be read only in the hearts of the thousands of students he has encouraged and guided in their times of doubt and trouble. In his busiest hours he has time for the student who needs him. Only the recording angel knows how often a few minutes' talk with this clear-sighted, big-hearted man has been the turning point in some erring student's life. To know him is to love him — and to endeavor to follow him. Prexy Thompson has built a wonderful monument in Ohio State University, but his greater gift is in the men whom he has influenced to a bigger and broader life of service."

With this tribute to President Thompson, the 1915 Makio, bigger and more expensive than ever, was published May 20. Warner

P. Simpson, '03, who has been connected with the publishing of the annual for the past 15 years, said: "This year's Makio is the best that has even been published."

Included in the 616 pages are many departures from former books. A dean's section, containing pictures of the 11 college heads at their desks, and descriptive articles of their colleges written by them; a sixteen-page art section containing campus views printed in sepia and an all-time Ohio State football team are the most striking features.

The all-star football team honors the following men, as the best gridiron performers the University has ever produced:

Ends, Erastus G. Lloyd, '01, and Renick W. Dunlap, '95; tackles, Winfred F. Coover, '03, and Herbert J. Schorey, '10; guards, Herman A. Hall, '11, and Josephus H. Tilton, '01; center, John L. Sigrist, ex-'02, whose neck was broken in the Western Reserve Game of '01, and who died shortly

after; quarterback, Walter D. Barrington, '09; halfbacks, Samuel Williaman, ex-'14, and Paul A. McDonald, ex-'09; fullback, Millard F. Gibson, Jr., '09.

The second team includes: ends, Edward H. French, ex-'97, and John D. Thrower, '04; tackles, Arthur Raymond, ex-'14, and Harold T. Powell, '12; guards, W. Irving Geissman, '14, and David B. Clark, '05; center, Ralph W. Hoyer, '06; quarterback, Paul Hardy, '04, or Homer H. Howard, '09; halfbacks, Maurice Briggs, '14, and Fred M. Secret, '09; fullback, James Mon-

roe Kittle, ex-'02.

The annual contains over 200 fussers' pictures. The senior section has campus winter scenes as a background for each group of graduates. The alumni directory has 102 professional cards ranging from Dr. Benjamin D. Granger, '62-3, of the College of Medicine, now practicing at Hillsboro, Ohio, to graduates of last year's class.

Carl T. Colt of Hamilton, is editor, and Leo Yassenoff, business manager. The book is dedicated to Dr. David S. White, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

## Prize Drill Awards

Company D, commanded by Captain Karl S. McComb, won the '86 sword in the annual prize drill held on Ohio Field, May 22. Captain Warner Pomerene's company, A, took the second prize sword. Governor Willis made the presentation to Captain McComb and to Captain Pomerene. Dean David S. White, acting for President

Thompson, presented the President's Sword for best attendance record to Captain Powell's company. New prizes offered by Colonel J. G. Battelle, were awarded in a speech by the donor. Lieutenant Van C. Walton received a sword and \$10 for the best solution of a military problem, and Major A. S. Burkett received \$15.

## Bucket and Dipper

Bucket and Dipper, honorary Junior society, has elected the following new members: Harry E. Rosch, Strollers; William A. Dougherty, manager Glee Club; Harry C. Howard, football and basket ball; Christopher C. Silsby, football and track; Fred W. Norton, football, baseball and basket ball;

Donald E. Leader, basket ball; Karl S. Day, track; Russell G. Means, Strollers; Ralph W. Laughlin, editor 1916 Makio; Robert B. Nevin, cross country and track; Howell Jones, baseball; Orville House, baseball; Robert F. Ewing, Glee Club; Paul Stinson, football; Frank G. Sorrenson, football.

## Varsity Baseball

Ohio State was beaten by Illinois at Urbana April 24 by the score of 6 to 5.

Ohio State was beaten by Wisconsin at Madison, 14 to 1.

Ohio State won from Chicago at Chicago April 27, 3 to 1.

Ohio State won from Oberlin on Ohio field May 1, 3 to 0.

Ohio State won from Purdue on Ohio Field May 8, 4 to 2.

Ohio State won from Chicago on Ohio Field May 14, 9 to 6.

Ohio State won from Wooster at Wooster May 15, 11 to 1.

Ohio State beaten by Purdue, at Lafayette, May 21, 5 to 1.

Ohio State beaten by Indiana at Bloomington, May 22, 3 to 0.

Varsity pitchers have had hard luck. On May 6 Wayne B. Wright, counted the best on St. John's staff, broke his right leg while sliding home in a practice game. In the game with Chicago on Ohio Field Louis R. Potts collided with first baseman House in going after a foul fly and suffered a broken jaw.

# Engineering in Peru

BY FRANCIS W. BLACKFORD

*Member American Society of Civil Engineers*

When I saw in the April MONTHLY a picture of myself with a group of Ohio State cadets taken in the early eighties I wrote to the editor to identify myself. Forthwith he asked me to contribute to THE MONTHLY an article about some of my engineering experience in Peru, where I was engaged for several years, and where I employd a number of other Ohio State engineers. This is the response to his request.



FRANCIS W. BLACKFORD

About two hundred miles in a North Easterly direction from Lima, Peru, lies the city of Cerro de Pasco. It has a population of about fifteen thousand people and is situated at an altitude of 14,200 feet above tide, almost exactly the same altitude as the summit of Pike's Peak. It has the distinction of being the highest city in the world.

Under and about the city and its environments are the great silver and copper mines

of the same name. Silver was discovered there about 250 years ago and the mines have been worked practically without interruption for that length of time, and have yielded more than a thousand million ounces of silver, of a value of practically that many million dollars of our money, since most of the yield was prior to 1893, when the market value of silver declined to about one-half its former value. Large deposits of copper ore were found underneath the silver, but until recently no attempts were made to mine or reduce it because of the scarcity of fuel and the difficulties of transportation.

About the year 1901 the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company and the Cerro de Pasco Railway Company were organized in the city of New York for the development of these mines, principally for the copper, and it chanced that a number of former students of the Ohio State University took an active part in the development work, both as civil and mining engineers.

Notwithstanding their great age, the Cerro de Pasco mines, because of their isolation, were but little known even to those interested in mining of the precious metals. I for one had never heard of them until I was asked to go there as chief engineer of the two companies mentioned.

Prior to 1880 the products of these mines had been packed on the backs of llamas and mules to Lima, a distance of nearly 20 miles. Subsequently to the several termini of the Oroyo Railway as construction advanced. And after 1894 to Oroyo, situated on the East side of the main range of the Andes, 130 miles from Lima and 83 miles from Cerro de Pasco.

This Railway from Lima to Oroyo is one of the famous railways of the world, usually called the "Oroyo Railway." It has been many times described by travelers and writers for periodicals and is treated of at some length in Wellington's Economic Theory of Railway Location. It begins at Callao, the seaport, seven miles west of Lima and rises continuously most of the way on a 4% grade to the summit of the Andes at Galera tunnel

where the altitude of the track is 15,665 ft. It then descends by the same grade to Oroyo at an altitude of 12,800 ft. It follows up the valley and canyon of the River Riniac, through a most precipitous and difficult country. To overcome this enormous rise of 15,665 feet eleven switch-backs and many turns were introduced in the development. The surveying and construction work was dangerous and difficult and required the highest order of engineering talent. There are fifty-eight tunnels and many high bridges. The cost of the 130 miles was about forty million dollars.

Some English companies had with great difficulty and expense introduced more modern methods and some machinery but they generally eventually failed financially. Where the ore could not be extracted from open cuts it was reached by holes only large enough for a man to pass in a stooping position. These were dug out or blasted out and descended rapidly, sometimes by steps hewn out of the rocks, sometimes by very steep inclines. They were usually very crooked, much like a rat hole, in fact that is what we called them. Out of these holes the native miner carried the ore in a rawhide pouch strapped



**Formal Opening of the Cerro de Pasco Railway, July 28, 1904**

In seven hours a passenger is carried from a tropical seaport up among the glaciers at an altitude nearly as great as the summit of Mt. Blanc, the highest of the Alpine peaks, and unless he is an exception to the general rule he will be attacked by sorroche, a malady much like severe sea sickness; and if he should have a defective heart he may die at the summit.

Mining in Cerro de Pasco had in the main been carried on in a most primitive manner and without much change in the methods of mixing and treatment as the centuries passed.

to his back like a soldier's knapsack.

I have seen at Juauajuato, Mexico, which is a mining camp about the same age as Cerro de Pasco and until the last 30 years quite as isolated—a shaft forty-eight feet in diameter and seventeen hundred feet deep, lined throughout with stone, a marvel of mining, considering the methods employed, but nothing of that kind ever existed in Cerro de Pasco. After being brought up in this manner the ore was packed on llamas or mules several miles to streams of water and there treated by the ratio process. The amalgama-



**View of the Town of Cerro de Pasco**

mation effected by driving horses around and around through the slimes.

A globe trotting English mining engineer who had worked in Butte, Mont., in the early eighties chanced to go to Cerro de Pasco about twenty years later. He was much impressed with the wonderful showing of copper ore which was found in the silver mining operation. If this ore contained more than 30% copper, and the price of copper was good some of it was packed to Oroyo and shipped to Europe for treatment—otherwise it was not mined.

In his efforts to interest mining men in his find this engineer went to Butte but without results. Later at one of the Clubs in Salt Lake City, he incidentally related his experi-

ences which happened to catch the ear of a local capitalist who said, "I will send an engineer to see the place." It is related that this engineer was so impressed by the outcrops and other indications of an enormous copper deposit that he telegraphed his chief to come at once and bring five million dollars to buy the whole thing. I cannot say whether or not this is strictly true, but the final result was the purchase of most of the mines of the camp at about that figure.

It was entirely impracticable to develop such a vast deposit of copper and silver ores and reduce them by modern methods without better transportation facilities than llamas and pack mules. The building first of a wagon road to be followed by a standard gauge rail-



**Track Laying and Surfacing Gang, September, 1903**

way—from Oroyo to Cerro de Pasco, eighty-three miles. Then thirty miles more of railway to some coal mines. The development by shafts and tunnels with modern machinery both the metal and the coal mines. The building of reduction works. These were the problems which confronted us. It was a rare opportunity for it is seldom in one's experience that such a variety of interesting and expensive work comes all at once.

The mining properties consisted of many small claims covering about two square miles. These all had to be surveyed and corner stones set. All the old underground working had to be surveyed, most of them, viz: the rat holes heretofore described. They had to be mapped and sampled. The railway must be surveyed; a smelter site found and

lived in Bogota, Columbia, knew Spanish and had had some experience as a locating engineer; J. F. Fleming, Senior 1902; David Loewensohn, Junior 1902; John R. Chamberlin, Senior 1902, afterwards assistant professor of civil engineering; L. C. F. Balz, Junior 1902.

The pay offered was good with time and expenses both ways and they were all eager to come. The route lay via New York with a stay of several days on the Isthmus of Panama, altogether an interesting journey of about a month. These men were all put on the railway survey and began work near Oroyo about June 1, 1902, Richey in charge of one of the locating parties, the others as instrument men, topographers, etc.

We began these surveys in June, 1902,



*Engineering Gang, Oroyo*

Setting from left to right: Turney, Fleming, Richey, Loewensohn.

carefully surveyed; water supply looked up and a thousand matters of details considered.

I arrived in Oroyo in December, 1901, and engaged in preliminary work of various kinds. By the following spring the company was ready for active work and I was instructed to bring on more engineers. Anticipating this I had been in correspondence with Mr. W. H. Harrison of the class of 1885, who was then chief engineer of a mining company in Arizona. I had only to telegraph to him to come and bring about ten young engineers for railway work. He came by way of Columbus and selected from the students of the O. S. U. the following:

Mr. Richey, a special student who had

and on July 28, 1904, the railway was opened for public traffic with appropriate ceremonies and a general holiday at Cerro de Pasco. This would not be thought very good progress in railway building in the United States but considering the distance from supplies and equipment of all kinds, scarcity of labor and other difficulties incident to such work in a distant foreign country we felt satisfied with the results. The country was by no means as rough and broken as that traversed by the Oroyo Railway and there were no especial difficulties of construction. Still, it required some study and it was necessary to use a  $2\frac{1}{4}\%$  grade and one switch-

back in getting from Oroyo up to the Junin Lake country and considerable study and surveying to get a line to the coal mines of Goyllar quisquesa.

Cerro de Pasco is about eleven degrees south latitude, but because of the great altitude the weather is always cool, the annual range of temperature in the shade would be from about 15 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. In a stone or adobe house it is not likely that the temperature would ever exceed 55 degrees. The natives even the better class in comfortable circumstances seldom have fire and sit

there than those I experienced on the plains and in the Rocky Mountains in the early eighties; the Ohio boys didn't seem to like it, and at the time of the completion of the railway only Messrs. Harrison and Fleming were left.

Mr. Fleming who held the American flag on the pilot of the locomotive at the opening ceremonies when a young lady broke a bottle of champagne and the bishop blessed the enterprise, remained there about eleven years and became superintendent of the mining operations. A. H. Kennedy, a former stu-



**1912 Engineers at Oroyo**

Sitting, left to right: Loewensohn, Immediato, Bentzon, Blackford, Harrison. Behind Loewensohn stands Oren, and next to Oren is Balz. The second man from Balz is Colomo, and the second man from Colomo is Chamberlin.

around and eat their meals, wearing their overcoats or wrapped in shawls. They have a notion that fires are unhealthful and cause pneumonia which always proves fatal at that altitude. Such a temperature is very uncomfortable for an American and we always had fire when we could get it. The heart action being poor one often suffers from cold at the extremities even when in bed with plenty of cover.

Notwithstanding the discomforts and hardships of an engineer's life were much less

dent of the O. S. U., had come from Mexico after the others and was in charge of the erection of the smelter in 1904.

In the development of these properties the company spent about seventeen million dollars before they marketed a dollar's worth of product. The enterprise has been a financial success notwithstanding the enormous initial outlay and ever since the fires were started in the smelters work has continued without interruption.

### **Professor's New Book**

Prof. Francis William Coker of the department of political science has compiled a volume on "Readings in Political Philosophy" (MacMillan), which embraces a series of extracts from the philosophers from Plato down to the modern time.

"The passages are selected skilfully to display the central political theory of the successive writers, and their collection in this form will be valuable for the beginners and convenient for the advanced student," is said in a recent review of the book.

## Engineers' Inspection Trip

By P. W. SHEATSLEY, '15



Mechanicals and Electricals at Detroit

At 9:30 P. M. Sunday, April 25th ninety-six junior and senior mechanical and electrical engineering students and six professors and instructors left Columbus on a special train over the Hocking Valley and Wabash Railroads, bound for Gary, Ind., the first town to be visited on the 1915 engineering inspection trip. Few of the men, especially the juniors, obtained a good rest that night; in fact, judging from the number of mobile squads that rambled through the train, one would be led to believe that the majority of the party had slept all day.

At 6:45 Monday morning, the party arrived in Gary, and, after taking breakfast at the Y. M. C. A. Building, proceeded to the plant of the Illinois Steel Company where the entire morning was spent within the gates of this huge, modern, steel works. The party as a whole was greatly impressed with the scientific arrangement of the buildings, the efficient use of the blast furnace gases, and the well-kept condition of the equipment. In the afternoon the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. was visited.

At 3:08 P. M. special cars were taken on a Lake Shore train for Chicago. Upon arriving in the Western metropolis the party divided; the mechanical engineering students visiting the Marshall Field dry-goods store and the electrical engineering students going to the Adams Street Battery sub-station of the Commonwealth Edison Company and to the power plant of the First National Bank Building. From these points the men went to the Grand Pacific Hotel, which place they proceeded to monopolize.

Tuesday morning the mechanicals visited the works of Armour and Co., Swift and Co., and the factory of Libby, McNeill & Libby. From the stockyards the group went to the warehouse of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, where they took luncheon as guests of the firm. The remainder of the afternoon was spent at the McCormick works of The International Harvester Co. The electricals spent this day in visiting the works of the Western Electric Co. and the Underwriters laboratories.

At 8:15 P. M., the entire party left for

Milwaukee on the steamship Georgia of the Goodrich Line. The trip was most enjoyable, as also was the sound sleep most of the men obtained. Upon arriving in Milwaukee the party proceeded to the new Hotel Wisconsin. The mechanicals visited the coking plant of the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co., the works of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, the A. O. Smith Co.'s plant and the North Point Pumping Station; while the electricals inspected the works of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, the Public Service Building, the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company's plant, and the Commerce Street Power Station of The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company. The evening was spent by most of the men in visiting some of the numerous places of entertainment for which Milwaukee is famous.

On Thursday the mechanicals visited the works of the Pressed Steel Tank Company, the West Allis Works of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and the plants of the Kempsmith Manufacturing Company and the Wisconsin Motor Manufacturing Company. The electricals spent their time in the works of the Pawling & Harnishfeger Company and at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. The whole party took luncheon at West Allis Club as the guests of the company.

The return trip to Chicago was made Thursday night on the steamship Arizona. On Friday morning the cold-storage plant and warehouse of the Booth Fisheries Co., and the Sacramento Park Works of the Griffin Wheel Co. were visited by the mechanicals, while the different groups of the electricals visited the Northwest Power Station, the University of Chicago, and the Stockyards. At noon the entire party took lunch as guests of Sears, Roebuck & Co., at their interesting plant. In the afternoon the wonderful Fisk Street and Quarry Street Power Stations were inspected.

#### Sigma Delta Chi Elections

Five men active in work on *The Lantern* have been elected to Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalistic fraternity, in its annual spring election. They are Ralph H. Brown and William H. Wabnitz, issue editors; W. Lawrence Watt, Vinton E. McVicker and Robert T. Crew, reporters.

That evening the instructors and the majority of the students attended a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel given by the Ohio State Club of which F. I. Hange, M. E. in E.E., 1906, is president and C. S. Duckwald, C.E., 1911, is secretary. Mr. F. I. Hange acted as toastmaster and until traintime there was not a lax moment. Much entertainment was furnished as alumni and faculty exchanged stories and related past experiences.

At 10:30, the party left by a special train on the Wabash Railroad for Detroit. Upon arrival and during the entire stay in Detroit they were most hospitably entertained by the "Ohio State" Club of Detroit. The entire Board of Commerce Building was thrown open to the party, special breakfast was provided, souvenirs were distributed and every detail attended to. At this point in the trip Professor Magruder and Mr. Hershiser joined the party. During the day, different groups visited the plants of the Parke, Davis & Co., the Chalmers Motor Car Company, the Packard Motor Car Co., the Ford Motor Co., and the Delray Power Station of the Edison Illuminating Co. At five o'clock the entire party returned to the Board of Commerce Building where they were photographed. Following this, all went to the dining room where a special dinner was served. Mark A. R. Hanna, an ex-C.E.-student, and secretary of the club acted as was necessitated by illness in his family. In son, the president of the club, whose absence toastmaster in the absence of O. J. Anderson the short time that remained much enthusiasm was displayed. The "Ohio State" Club assured its guests that Detroit was full of opportunities and could use every member of the party.

At 6:15 a special train over the Pere Marquette and Hocking Valley Railroads took the party home; the train arriving in Columbus at 11:15.

#### Oxley Hall Election

Helen Mougey, of the junior class, was elected house president of Oxley Hall for next year at the weekly meeting of the girls in the Hall. Laura E. Heston of the sophomore class was picked as vice president and Virginia Ronan of the freshman class as secretary and treasurer.

## Latest Report Of Ohio Union

The secretary and treasurer of The Ohio Union have made a combined report covering the receipts and disbursements of the Union, from its inception to May 1st, 1915; the operation of the Commons for each of the past three years; and a statement of the activities for the same period.

The general financial statement shows that since the first subscriptions were made, in 1909, to May 1st, 1915, the total receipts have amounted to \$181,663.85, the disbursements \$181,518.33. The total receipts for the past year were over \$48,000, proof that the Union has become a business of quite respectable proportions.

At the time this was written the actual figures for the period of the fiscal year extending from July 1st, 1914 to April 30th, 1915, are not available, but on March 31st the operating departments of the Union showed a net gain in profits of \$993.91 over the same period of the preceding year. The Commons shows a gain of \$1,326.53. The billiard room shows a slight increase in earnings and the news stand a decrease of over \$100. Both these departments have been kept open an hour and a half longer each day than in the preceding year, adding a considerable amount to the labor expense, and there have been large bills for repairs and renewals of the equipment.

During the past year receipts from membership dues totaled \$6955. Out of this we paid \$2,345 on our indebtedness, including \$345 interest, \$2,933.78 was paid for new equipment and \$176 for repairs, leaving less than \$1,500 to operate the house and pay the salaries of the manager, bookkeepers and

janitors, the balance necessary being made from operation.

The statement shows that the activities of the Union are increasing at an astonishing rate. In the year 1912-1913 record of meals served was kept for only nine months. In that period there were 78,000, the next year 144,000, the past year 169,000. On the purely social side there is a corresponding increase. In the nine months of 1912-1913 during which a record was kept, there were 359 meetings, special dinners and dances; the next year there were 709 and the past year 972. This last figure includes 13 "open houses," a feature introduced in 1914.

Included in the new equipment was an almost complete rehabilitation of the kitchen and dining room, an electric scoreboard for reporting football games, a Victrola and a soda water fountain.

With the object of working out the most economical method of operation, commensurate with the greatest food values, Mrs. Elma Perry Foulk, '01, was this year placed in charge of the Commons. Results seem to have justified this arrangement, as the average amount received per meal is 40/100 of a cent less and the average profit 68/100 of a cent more than last year, and we are paying the student help 20 cents per hour instead of 15 cents which means a large increase in expense. As the Commons alone paid students \$3,900 last year, the advance in wages added \$1,300.

Many improvements are contemplated and there seems to be no reason why the coming year should not witness increasing usefulness of the Ohio Union building.

## Glee Club Plans

Ralph E. Monson '16, of Lima, has been elected president of the Glee Club for next year. Walter E. Alexander was elected vice president; William E. Heimberger, secretary; William Daugherty, manager; Russell G. Means and Allen R. Trumbull, assistant managers, and Arthur M. Howson, member of the executive committee.

Besides paying a debt which had accumulated last year, the club paid all expenses and has more than \$100 in the treasury. The trips covered 1,250 miles. Frank E. Mason, senior arts, was selected to make arrangements for a trip to the Pacific Coast next year during the Christmas vacation.

## Life of a Civil Engineer

Victor N. Dupuy, a civil engineer of '07, has written the following story of his life since graduation to Prof. C. E. Sherman:

My Dear Professor:

Your note received. I hardly thought any one back there would be interested in what I have been doing for the past eight years, but will take you at your word and try to give you an outline at least.

When I graduated in 1907 I went immediately to the Western Pacific Railway in Plumas County, California, as field draftsman on construction. After about three months in the office I got out in the field doing instrument work and then on advice of the assistant engineer and regular instrument man quit to hunt for an instrument job with the Southern Pacific in San Francisco.

When I got to Frisco I found the panic had beat me there by two days and jobs could not be had for love or money; so I went to Los Angeles and visited with my parents and Ben (Dupuy, '04) for a couple of months. Then Chubby (W. M. '07) came along with an examiner of surveys party detailed to a resurvey of the east side of Imperial Valley. He wanted me to go along so I went down as chainman and when the first examination came I took it, passed and was appointed United States Surveyor. I was detailed with Chubb in South Dakota on township surveys, then to Montana on the Ft. Peck Indian Reservation subdivision. I worked on in that line in Washington, Arizona, California and Utah both with Chubb, and alone, and in the spring of 1911, while Chubb and I were resurveying small Indian Reservations in San Diego County, California, I was ordered to take charge of examinations in Alaska at \$175 per month and the usual \$3 per diem in lieu of subsistence.

The system in Alaska is quite different from in the States, all non-mineral ground being taken up in practically the same manner as mineral claims. The surveys were made at the claimant's expense, but each had to be examined before approval. I made two trips of over 8000 miles each to cover 50 surveys each in the two summers I held the position.

The work required me to be away from

headquarters about 5 months each year, so when I decided to get married I resigned and accepted my present position as instrument man on construction for the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company, of Thane, Alaska, at the same salary as the government work.

This company was formed to develop an immense body of low grade gold ore running about \$2 per ton. The mine which had been working the ore was situated about four miles from tide water, about the same distance from Juneau and at an elevation of about 1200 feet. The scheme now in operation was to sink a shaft on this property and connect it with a tunnel 10,000 feet long to a parallel valley at a lower elevation and then connect this by an electric railway to the crushing and concentrating departments located at tidewater and about four miles from Juneau.

I was first sent out on the construction of a concrete dam 625 feet long and 165 feet high to impound water at an elevation of 1000 feet sufficient to develop about 6000 H. P. I had hardly started on this work till I was transferred here where I have been ever since. Our work here has consisted of the following:

Construction of docks, warehouses, carpenter shop, machine shop, mess house, six 50-man bunk houses, 25 cottages and about one mile of plank road on piling.

Laying out of town site, development of domestic water supply, pipe lines and sewers.

Construction of 1½ miles of double track railway, including 3500 feet of trestle on steep side hill and 400 feet of tunnel.

Construction of concrete foundations for crushing plant about 100 feet square and with a difference in elevation of nearly 100 feet between bottom and top walls. (Steel building erected on these foundations by contract.)

Driving 450 feet conveyor tunnel to bottom of underground storage pocket, raising vertically on storage pocket 50 feet diam. 100 feet high and connecting from top of this through two 4x4 inclined raiser 100 feet long with the foundations for crushers in crushing plant above.

Excavation for and powering of founda-

tions for concentrator section 400 feet x 200 feet with a difference of elevation of 90 feet between top and bottom walls. (2700 tons of structural steel erected by contract.)

Excavation and construction of 35x65 salt water pumping plant below tidewater and suction line for same.

Development of mill clear water supply by one mile of flume and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of wood stave pipe.

Construction of 4-story concrete substation and all necessary transmission lines and conduits.

The cost of this has been over \$4,500,000 and construction has taken about three years. The first section of the mill has been running about 20 days on about 1200 tons a day with an extraction of about \$1.25 per ton on \$2 ore.

This is not a very clear or detailed description, but is about as good as I can give in the space I have. The technical magazines have not had much to say about the work, but I understand that in a short time the Mining & Scientific Press will print a long article.

Most of my work has been instrument work under the direction of an assistant engineer, but for the past year he has not devoted any time to this end of the work, so I have had my own way about it. I like this

kind of work much better than government work and will likely remain in it.

I was married in August, 1913, to Miss Heidi, who was born in Juneau and whose father is one of the pioneer lawyers of the territory, being also interested in mining. Our little girl is four months old now and is certainly a prize baby, both as to looks and health.

I have not seen many of the fellows since I have been up here. I get out every year but don't have time to look any of them up. Rob (R. B. '07) Ray worked with Chubb and myself one winter in California. I met Kistler (R. R. '07) and Halsma (E. J. '07) in Los Angeles once and Koepfer (L. L. '07) in Seattle. The others I have never been near enough to see.

My brother, Ben, is city engineer of Long Beach, Calif. He has been in municipal work practically ever since he left school and seems to have had very good success in it.

I would like to hear from you concerning the department and my classmates.

Remember me, please, to Profs. Eno and Morris and to Kilmer (A. D. '07) and Schlesinger (G. F. '07); also Profs. Razor and Chubb.

Hoping this long letter does not bore you,  
I am, yours truly,

VICTOR N. DUPUY.

## New Sphinx Men

Sphinx, honorary senior society, celebrated Link Day May 13 with its usual impressive ceremony incidental to the selection of new members. In caps and gowns the old members marched to the steps of University Hall, after which they scattered among the large crowd on the campus, each to link one of the chosen men. In pairs they walked by President Thompson, then to the Sun Dial where Carmen Ohio was sung. The initiation and dinner took place in the evening in Ohio Union. The new members are:

Walter Carroll, Columbus, track man.

Charles A. Carran, Lakewood, tennis.

Ralph E. Monson, Lima, glee club.

W. Lawrence Watt, Pittsburgh, athletics and Lantern.

William S. Wabnitz, Cincinnati, Lantern.

Ernest A. Doerschuk, Mt. Vernon, Strollers.

Ivan B. Boughton, Columbus, football captain.

Philip J. Kimball, Mechanicsburg, football manager.

A. Bernard Bergman, Chillicothe, Lantern.

Dwight C. Ginn, Piqua, basket ball captain.

Charles M. Kelly, Mt. Vernon, Strollers and Union Overseer.

John W. Bricker, Mt. Sterling, Debater.

Paul W. Austin, Toledo, glee club and composer.

A. Watt Hobt, Wellston, football.

Leo Yassenoff, Dayton, Makio manager.

Tress E. Pittenger, Columbus, track man.

## Religion at the University

John H. Galbraith, '83, published the following in the *Columbus Dispatch*:

Prior to 1881 nothing that smacked of religion had any place in the regular exercises of the Ohio State University. To Dr. Walter Quincy Scott, more than to anyone else, is due the fact that regular religious exercises without doctrinal comment or interpretation, are now held there. On April 15, 1881, the trustees adopted a resolution requiring the faculty to provide daily assemblage of the students in the chapel for such exercises as the faculty might provide. Five days later the resolution was suspended.

In June, 1881, Dr. Walter Quincy Scott was elected president of the University. He found this suspended resolution on the records and suggested that it be readopted with an amendment providing that religion should find a place in the proposed exercises. On November 10 following the resolution was resuscitated, with an amendment providing further that "daily reading of the Scriptures and prayers, at the discretion of the president be a part of such exercises." But the question was raised as to whether this would not be contrary to the provisions of the constitution, and T. J. Godfrey and James B. Jamison, members of the board, were made a committee to take this feature of the matter up with the attorney general.

The late Governor George K. Nash was then the attorney general. The question they put to him was this: "Is there any legal

hindrance to the carrying out of the above resolution, and especially the recommendation contained in the last resolution"—which was the additional provision regarding reading the Scriptures and prayers. Judge Nash replied "the legislature has placed the management of the Ohio State University under the control of the board of trustees and I think the resolution adopted, and recommendations made by the board and above recited are clearly within the scope of its authority. I believe that in this opinion I am sustained by the case of the board of education of the city of Cincinnati vs. Minor et al, 23rd Ohio State Reports, Page 211."

That was quite a noted case, decided in 1874—seven years before—and the syllabus of the opinion of the court, written by Judge John Welch, was this:

"1—The constitution of the state does not enjoin or require religious instruction or the reading of religious books in the public schools of the state.

"2—The legislature, having placed the management of the public schools under the exclusive control of directors, trustees and boards of education, the courts have no rightful authority to interfere by directing what instruction shall be given or what books shall be read therein."

The resolution was promptly put into effect and chapel exercises have been regularly held in the chapel ever since, attendance being wholly voluntary.

### Atkins, '83, Wins Prize

Rev. Dr. G. Glenn Atkins, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, of Providence, has been awarded the first prize of \$1000 in the peace-essay contest held by the Carnegie Church Peace Union. The contest was open to "any pastor of any church in the United States."

The essay which won the prize is entitled "The Causes of the War." The judges were Robert Underwood Johnson, former editor of "Century;" Canon George William Douglas of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus.

### Lantern on Honor Roll

The *Daily Lantern* has been granted recognition as one of the 18 college newspapers representative of the present-day college journalism in an article which appears in the May number of the *North American Student*. Other papers on the honor roll are: Williams Record, Toronto Varsity, McGill Daily, University Daily Kansan, Daily Iowan, Indiana Daily Student, Michigan Daily, Daily Californian, Amherst Student, Chicago Daily Maroon, Daily Princetonian, Cornell Daily Sun, Yale News, Harvard Crimson, Daily Illini, Columbia Spectator and Daily Pennsylvanian.



## Marriages

On the evening of Saturday, May 15, in St. John's Episcopal church in Worthington, the marriage of Dorothy Fawden Ward, '14, to Stanley Ulrick Robinson, '12, was celebrated with Archdeacon Joseph H. Dodson of Zanesville, officiating.

Mary Harshberger of Lancaster was maid of honor, and Ed Spencer best man.

There was a reception for 50 relatives at the residence of the parents of the bride-elect, Major and Mrs. Harry P. Ward, on State Street, Worthington, after the ceremony.

Miss Ward last year was secretary of the Choral union of Ohio State University, in which she still retains membership. She was formerly director of the Girls' Glee club at Ohio State and was a member of Browning Dramatic society.

Mr. Robinson is manager of the Champion Printing Co. The mother of the bride is an ex-member of the class of '90, Carrie Pocock.

May 29 was the date chosen by Ruth Murray Siebert for her marriage to George B. Crane, '13, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Crane, 24 East Third Avenue. The wedding was at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon in the home of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Siebert, 259 East Nineteenth Avenue. Mr. Crane is connected with the agricultural extension department of the Ohio State University.

Edwin A. King, senior in the College of Agriculture, and Helen M. Wetmore, '14, will be married this month. Miss Wetmore has been teaching this year in Ottawa High School. The bride and bridegroom will reside on the King farm, near Vanlue, after the wedding ceremony.

Russell E. Rebrassier, '14, and Belle Pauline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pauline, 24 E. Eighth avenue, Columbus, were married at the bride's home April 27. Their home will be in Toledo where Doctor

Rebrassier is employed as a field veterinarian by the Agricultural Commission.

George W. Thomas, '10, engineer with the Pittsburgh Construction Company, was married May 8 to Miss Adeline Kane, of Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Dr. Fayette A. McKenzie, former professor of sociology at Ohio State, and Nettie Evelyn Tressel '10, were married April 26, in Riverside, Cal. After July 1, Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie will be at home in Nashville, Tenn., where Dr. McKenzie will be president of Fisk University.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Clyde Ashley Waugh '12, of Chicago and Mildred Marietta Ockert at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Ockert of Cleveland, on April 30. Mr. Waugh is publicity manager of the Middle West, soil-improvement committee of the National Fertilizer Companies, with offices in Chicago.

Oscar B. Phillips '14, and Florence Hewes, both of Medina, O., were married May 8.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Harry Fenton ex '16 to Marian Frances Halstead of Ponco, Neb., May 1. They will be at home after June 15 at Mozodore, Ohio.

The marriage of Clara E. Ward '931 West Town street, and Dr. J. H. Bennett of Camden, Ohio, took place at the home of Miss Mae Kutchbach, a friend in Covington, Ky., March 25. Dr. Bennett and his bride will be at home after June 18, in Camden.

William T. Stubbins, '13, and Blanch Cline of Wellsville were married May 15 at the home of the bride's parents in Wellsville. After a wedding trip they will be at home at 150 King Avenue. Mr. Stubbins is employed in the electrical department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

## Engagements

The engagement is announced of Marguerite Davidson '12, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Davidson of 1148 East Long street, and Professor Earl Bryant, head of the department of psychology at Muskingum College. Miss Davidson is an instructor of domestic science at the college. The wedding is to take place late this month or early in July.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Skinner, 84 West Dodridge street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Thora, to Fenton Rea Keep of Dorset, Ohio. The marriage will take place this month. Miss Skinner is a member of the senior class of Ohio State University. Mr. Keep is a graduate of Western Reserve University and is taking special work at Ohio State this year.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Clifford H. Moss, a senior in the College of Agriculture, to Ferne Vance of Westerville. Both Mr. Moss and Miss Vance were graduated from Otterbein College in 1913.

Mrs. A. K. Whims, 1967 North Fourth Street, Columbus, announces the engagement of her daughter, Letta May, '09, to Gail L. Hesse, '10, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hesse, 279 Fourteenth Avenue. Mr. Hesse is an attorney, with offices in the Outlook Building. Miss Whims during the last three years was principal of the high school at Lodi. The marriage will take place this month.

The engagement of Carey P. Kite to Anna Leah Dunan of St. Marys, Ohio, has been announced. Mr. Kite, originally of St. Paris, was graduated from Starling-Ohio Medical College, class of 1914, and is now practicing dentistry in St. Marys.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dunnick, 97 East Lincoln street, announce the engagement of their daughter Elsie, a former student of Ohio State University, to William Wright Tawse, of Mansfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tawse of Jackson.

## Births

Henry W. Albing, '11, and Mrs. Albing announce the birth of a son, George Kemter, May 14. Mr. Albing is employed as an electrical engineer by the New York Telephone Company of Buffalo.

To Winford L. Mattoon, ex-'03, and Mrs. Mattoon, a daughter, Betty Alice, April 25, at the home, 104 West Lane Avenue, Columbus.

## Deaths

James M. Kirkpatrick, '07, died in Denver, March 6, of tuberculosis. He attended the University from 1903 to 1907, graduating with the degree of engineer of mines. After two or three years in New Mexico he went to Denver to become secretary of the E. C. Cornish Realty Company. Mr. Cornish writes to THE MONTHLY as follows: "While he was in my employ as general office man he was really more a companion, and I can truthfully say that he was the whitest, squarest young man I ever knew, and I mourn him as a brother. His mother, Mrs. E. M. Kirkpatrick, is now living in Middletown, Ohio."

Oren J. Anderson ex '06, president of the Detroit Ohio State Association, died May

18 at Grace Hospital, Detroit, as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. While riding on the running-board of his car Mr. Anderson suddenly turned to avoid another machine which was coming in the opposite direction. He was thrown into the street, causing a fracture of the skull.

The senior mechanical engineering students on their recent inspection trip were entertained during their stay in Detroit by Mr. Anderson and his wife.

Mr. Anderson was enrolled in the Arts College in 1902-1904, but took his degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1906. He was chemist for the Detroit Graphite Company. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Sarah Henderson of Newark, O., and his wife and one child. Interment was at Newark.

**Class Personals**

'82

Frederic Keffer, who for many years has been at Greenwood, B. C., as Consulting Engineer of the British Columbia Copper Company, is now located at Spokane, Wash., 214 Hatton Building. He has formed a partnership with Henry Johns and the firm will conduct a general mining business, particularly as regards the examination, reports and management of mining companies.

'84

President Edwin E. Sparks, '84, is recovering satisfactorily from his recent severe attack of rheumatism although not as speedily as might be desired. His Florida trip was unfortunately shortened by the visit of the Senate appropriation committee to the college for which occasion the President felt that he should be present. A persistent rumor to the effect that President Sparks has tendered his resignation to the board of trustees has been authoritatively denied. The story undoubtedly arose from the fact that he had informed the board that when they felt that the condition of his health interfered with his work he would be glad to tender his resignation.—Penn State Alumni News.

'86

William B. Alwood of Charlotte, N. C., is president of the Permanent International Viticultural Commission which will hold an international congress at San Francisco July 11 to 16.

'87

Rev. William H. Hannum, formerly a missionary to Vengurle, Ratuagin, India, is living with his family in Wooster. His son, Robert Henry, is a student at Wooster University, and three daughters—Margaret, Dorothy and Florence—are attending school.

A. W. Jones is with the Carter Construction with offices in New York and St. Louis. He is still looking after the railroad work of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. His home is in Chillicothe.

'90

Mrs. Guy C. Barnes (Mabel Basterdes) has removed from Minneapolis to 1501 Fargo Avenue, Chicago.

C. E. Skinner, of Pittsburgh, head of the Research Division of the Westinghouse E. & M. Company, returned the latter part of April from London where he attended a meeting in the interest of electrical standardization. Mr. Skinner represented the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and conferred with members of the British Institution of Electrical Engineers.

'91

Dr. Francis Carter Wood of Columbia University has been re-elected director of the \$3,000,000 Crocker Cancer Research Fund.

Major Edward Sigerfoos, 7th U. S. Infantry, has been detailed by the Secretary of War as a member of the Faculty of the War College in Washington for next year, to have charge of the Department of War Games. He had been detailed for graduate study in the War College during the present year.

'93

Erdis G. Robinson, of Columbus, of the Robinson Optical Co., has made a gift to the University of a complete lens grinding and surfacing equipment, consisting of the machines and various tools used in all branches of this work as manufactured by The Robinson Optical Co. His father, the late Stillman W. Robinson, was a professor from 1878 until his death in 1910.

Edgar L. Weinland, and former Supreme Court Judge John A. Shauck have formed a law firm, which will be known as Shauck & Weinland. They will have offices at 513-518 New First National Bank Building, Columbus.

'94

Dr. William T. Barger is on the staff of the Jackson Health Resort, Dansville, N. Y. He was in Columbus last month, visiting his classmate, Dr. John L. Gordon.

'95

Robert D. McCarter has returned to this country from England where he was located a number of years and is now practicing in New York as a consulting engineer.

Walter C. Polk, treasurer of the Kansas City Ohio State Association, has been promoted from the superintendency of the Home Telephone Company to be general engineer of the Gary Telephone Company, with office in the Commerce Building.

Charles A. Ludey is practicing law in Tulsa, Okla., his address being care the Link Oil Co.

'97

John E. Hildt is with the Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chicago. His home is at 815 Gunderson Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

John Herbert Fox, is Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, 1625 Frick Building.

James D. Mills has been made secretary of the Builders' Exchange of Columbus.

Arthur K. Lawrence is deputy county physician of Sedgwick county, Kansas. His home is in Wichita.

Jerome G. Bower is with the Buckeye Steel Casting Company, offices at 50 Church Street, New York.

'98

Charles B. Fernald, after practicing international law for some years in Paris, is now with O'Brien, Boardman & Platt, 2 Rector street, New York City, maintaining a Paris office with Donald Harper, 32 Avenue de l'Opera.

Arthur E. Knecht is with the Buckeye Steel Castings Company of Columbus.

Raymond C. Osburn will sever his connection this summer with Columbia University to become professor of biology in Connecticut College for Women, New London, a new institution which will open its doors next fall. Professor Osburn has been assistant director of the New York Aquarium.

'99

John Martin Schreiber, who is engineer of maintenance of way for the Public Serv-

ice Corporation of Northern New Jersey, has among other duties the supervision of the new Newark Terminal, costing \$8,000,000.

J. H. Hertner, who organized the Hertner Electric Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, recently sent to the electrical engineering department descriptive material of an automobile battery-charging outfit which is now being placed upon the market.

'00

John H. Nold is chief engineer of mines of the U. S. Gypsum Company, Hinsdale, Ill.

'01

B. S. Stephenson, Pittsburgh Agent of M. A. Hanna & Company, has removed his offices to the 14th floor of the Oliver Building.

P. R. Hord, with offices in the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, is agent for a number of firms producing industrial machinery and equipment.

Clara C. Ewalt is teaching in the high school of Hamilton, Ohio.

Rudolph Hirsh, secretary of the Kansas City Ohio State Association, has bought a home in the country club district, his address being Concord Avenue and Main Street.

Clara C. Ewalt is teaching in the high school of Hamilton, Ohio.

Daniel W. Galehouse has left the Experiment Station at Wooster and is now in the State co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics. He is county advisor and located at Canfield, O.

'02

Prof. Charles C. Huntington of the department of economics and sociology was given a leave of absence at the last meeting of the board of trustees for the year 1915-1916. He will travel through the West to make a study of geographic factors in economic and social development.

Clyde G. Conley is contracting engineer with the Mt. Vernon Bridge Co., of Mt. Vernon.

Carl C. Eckhardt is on the faculty of the University of Colorado, Boulder.

'03

Prof. Robert F. Griggs of the department of botany has been selected by the National Geographic Society to lead an expedition to study the vegetation of the Katmai district in Alaska. The expedition will sail for Alaska sometime in June and return in September.

Spencer N. Cook is superintendent of the Fresnillo Mining Company, Fresnillo, Mexico. Since the war in Mexico he has been living with his father on the farm near Chillicothe, R. F. D. I.

'04

H. L. Beach, chief engineer of the Clark Car Company, Pittsburgh, recently made an extended business trip through the Southwest. Mr. Beach has recently organized the firm of H. L. Beach & Company for the production of self-dumping automobile trucks.

Earnest T. Schneider is attorney with the National Cash Register Company, Dayton.

Lee F. Chaney is a manufacturer of barometers at Springfield, Ohio.

Clifford W. Jackson is principal of the high school at Elkins, W. Va.

'05

William A. Martin is being urged by his friends for member of the new State Board of Agriculture. He is in the dairy business at Kenton, and is president of the Ohio State Livestock Breeders' Association.

Lewis C. Cox is instructor of mathematics in Purdue University.

Rudo L. Fromme is U. S. Forest Supervisor located at Olympia, Wash.

Earl A. Bixler is teaching mathematics in the high school at Grand Forks, N. Dak.

'06

Herbert S. Warwick has been nominated for re-election to the office of secretary of the Columbus Rotary Club.

J. S. Morrison, district sales manager for the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company and Wm. Wharton Jr. & Company, has offices in the Oliver Building. Mr. Mor-

rison is an active member of the Ohio State University Association of Pittsburgh.

B. T. Brooks was recently made head of the Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Pittsburgh.

C. K. Harvey, Secretary of the Ohio State University Association of Pittsburgh, is treasurer of the Western Conference Alumni Association of Pittsburgh, a federation of alumni organizations of the "Big Nine" and Michigan in Pittsburgh. The Western Conference has already held two big smokers at the University Club, at both of which Ohio State had the largest representation of any of the ten schools.

'07

Dr. E. M. Prather is a veterinarian located at Weatherford, Okla.

Howard H. Sparhawk is U. S. veterinary inspector, 408 Federal Building, Detroit.

Carl D. Miller, in sending his change of address to 313 Auburn avenue, Buffalo, writes: "I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you and your confreres upon the appearance and contents of our magazine. Through it we are able to keep in close touch with University affairs, and it certainly is a potent factor in inducing that feeling that we still belong."

John M. Buck is veterinary inspector with the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C.

Grace Houston is art supervisor in the public schools of McKeesport, Pa.

Charles A. Park is light house superintendent, 11th district, located at Detroit.

Frances E. Worth is dean of women and professor of modern languages at Westminster College, Colorado.

William A. Spitzer is superintendent of brick plant, Star Yards, Sciotosville, Ohio.

Edward C. Odell is meat inspector of Gahanna, Ohio.

Frank A. Moore is an engineer with the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago.

Helen L. LeCrone (Mrs. Thomas L. Baxter) is living at 80 N. 6th Street, Newark, Ohio.

Lester S. Keilholtz is chief draughtsman with the Dayton Engineering Laboratory, Dayton.

Helen E. Burgess is clerk in the post office at Bryantville, Mass.

Judson J. Staley is with the Barber Asphalt Company, Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

Lawrence M. Fox is a dairy farmer at Mantua, Ohio.

Harry W. Koons is city solicitor of Mt. Vernon.

William C. Herrold is with the bureau of animal husbandry, South Omaha, Neb.

Bernard R. Pearse is secretary and treasurer of the Atlas Foundry Company of Cleveland.

Otis W. Harrod is engineering assistant with the Sioux City Gas and Electric Company.

Frederick S. Campbell is assistant manager of the National Vaccine and Antitoxine Institute, Washington, D. C.

'08

A. H. McIntire, editor and manager of *The Electric Journal*, is mourning the loss of the international issue of the May number of his magazine, which went down with the Lusitania.

George V. Clow is head draughtsman, department of power and maintenance, National Cash Register Company, until recently having been with the Morgan Engineering Company. He resides at 520 Superior avenue, Dayton.

Ruth Meade Pierce is now Mrs. John W. Wuichet. Their address is R. D. 13, Dayton, O.

Frank M. Dorsey is with the National Electric Light Association of Cleveland.

Alonzo J. Bowling is a moving picture censor, his address being 3223 South Park Boulevard, Chicago.

Bernard J. Stockler is U. S. Veterinary Inspector, Livestock Record Building, Chicago.

Clarence I. Hammond is in the real estate business in Sandy Hook, Miss.

John E. Fast is with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of Chicago.

George L. Eiselstein is with the Ohio Inspection Bureau, Spitzer Building, Toledo.

Hilda B. Miller is a teacher in the West high school of Akron.

'09

D. S. Kramer is in Shanghai, China, where he is temporarily located as representative of the Century Electric Company of St. Louis. In speaking of his business success there in a recent letter to Prof. Francis C. Caldwell, he says: "It seems that the people almost fell over themselves in order to give us business." He wrote that he expects to return to this country in about seven months.

Prof. George Livingston, acting head of the department of agronomy, has accepted a position as grain specialist in the bureau of markets under the department of agriculture at Washington.

Hugh Clark is Research Chemist at the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research, University of Pittsburgh.

C. H. Kerr is director of the Research Laboratory of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Creighton, Pa. His residence is at "Brimfield," Tarentum, Pa.

Harold W. Houston is prosecuting attorney of Champaign County, his home being Urbana.

Chalmers K. Bryce is with the Oxweld Acetylene Company at Newark, N. J.

William K. Booth is secretary and development engineer of the Snyder Electric Furnace Co., 53 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Frank R. Mahurian is superintendent of the Fort Wayne Brick Company.

'10

Ernest J. Wills is located at Niagara Falls, N. Y. His address is 460 Twelfth street.

Lieutenant J. S. Mooney is with the 7th U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, Manila.

Benjamin F. Force is dairy and food inspector of Akron.

Grace Rogers is teaching in the Carl Schurz high school, Chicago.

'11

J. C. Adams is an attorney with offices at 1712 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh.

Howard P. Connable, '11, is the Canada manager of the Woolworth Company, with headquarters in Hamilton, Ontario.

Clarence B. Webb is corporation clerk with the Western Electric Co., Chicago.

Erwin J. Garmhauser and wife (Hazel A. Karshner) have removed from Washington, D. C. to Macon, Ga., their address being 208 College Street.

Marie B. Miller is a graduate student in the University of Illinois.

Mrs. Rudolph S. Pick (Nettie Schanfarber) lives at 4924 Glenwood Avenue, Chicago.

Harold T. Heath and Mrs. Heath (Mary M. Myers, '11) are living in Syracuse, N. Y., where Mr. Heath is in the sales department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Hiram L. Tate is B. A. I. supervisor, Nodaway Valley Serum Company, Skidmore, Mo.

Kathryn E. Darnell is director of physical training, Oak Park high school, Ill.

Joshua A. Crew is an engineer with the Illinois Steel Company, Gary, Ind.

'12

Harvey F. Brown, is Borough Engineer of Charleroi, Pa., with offices in the Borough Building. He resides at 319 Meadow avenue, Charleroi.

R. Linn Chase is located at Perth Amboy, N. J., with the Federal Terra Cotta Company.

Otto F. Bond is instructor of Romance languages in the University of Chicago. He and Mrs. Bond (Julia S. Hopkins, '12) live at 5465 Greenwood avenue, Chicago.

Harold L. Schieber is safety inspector for

the Verona Mining Company at Palatka, Mich.

Charles M. Fritz is with the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster.

'13

Harry A. Toulmin, Jr., of Dayton graduate from the law college has been elected fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of England.

Robert G. Frye is employed as engineer in the plant department, Long Island division, of the New York Telephone Company.

James Hubble is an assistant in the semi-automatic telephone laboratory of the Western Electric Company, located in New York.

A fellowship in geology for next year at Bryn Mawr College has been awarded Helen Morningstar who has held a fellowship in the department of English at Ohio State this year and been graduate assistant in this department.

Sara Anna Reese, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Reese of 74 West Ninth avenue, is head of the Latin department in the Troy high school.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Mann (Ethel Roberts), after spending one month with Mrs. Mann's mother, Mrs. Susie W. Roberts of Shepard, O., and Mr. and Mrs. George Mann of Gahanna, O., the parents of Dr. Mann, left New York City April 29 for Panama. Dr. Mann, who is a dental surgeon in the United States Army, will relieve Dr. Snapp of Columbus, who has been in Panama three years.

Florence L. Lewis is Mrs. Arthur I. Brock, their home being 86 Sagamore street, Manchester, N. H.

Carl F. Oberhelman is instructor in drawing in the landscape department, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

Ethel V. Kemper is domestic science editor with Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

Sara Sellers is dietitian in the David Reese Hospital of Chicago.

Izola L. Fries is teaching school at Lodi, Ohio.

Frank Jackson is a rancher and veterinarian at Randolph, Utah.

H. M. Case has been transferred from the Sears & Roebuck Chicago laboratory to the printing department to spend a year studying the problems of this department, and it is not likely he will return to the laboratory. He is at present on an extensive trip visiting the paper mills of the U. S., gathering information which will be of service to the printing department.

'14

Dr. R. H. Yost is U. S. Veterinary Inspector at Cincinnati. His address is 1403 Chase Avenue.

Thomas L. Smith is superintendent of the Warrior Mountain Orchard Company, Old Town, Md.

Mrs. Robert S. Wallis (Caroline P. Langworthy) is at Unadilla Forks, N. Y., having married the pastor of the Baptist church there last August.

C. K. Holliday is in government railway appraisal work for the Interstate Commerce Commission. He has been in Savannah, Ga.

Cecil M. Sims is teaching in the Murphysboro (Ill.) township school.

Ralph W. Shafor, '14, who was in the department of agriculture with the bureau of paper-plant investigations, has accepted a position with the Dow Cyanide Machinery Company of New York City.

Kenneth G. Cooper is practicing law in Bellaire, Ohio.

Clayton R. Arnold, ex.-'14, has a position with the Standard Motor Car Company, Columbus.

Evangeline Wolfel has been teaching in San Pedro, Isle of Pines. Her present address is 1311 Bryden Road, Columbus.

Paul R. Ford is in the forging department of the American Rolling Mill Company at Middletown, Ohio.

An agricultural laboratory, a greenhouse, five acres of experimental orchard and a piece of land for gardening is the \$10,000 equipment with which Arthur Jones conducts the agricultural department of East Technical high school at Cleveland. In addition to his day classes, Mr. Jones has two night classes, composed of professional and business men and teachers.

Henry H. Hollencamp is deputy clerk, U. S. District Court at Dayton.

'15

Jesse Huff is with the Utah Power and Light Company and located at Olmstead, via Provost, Utah.

Benjamin Repp is principal at the Arcanum High School and instructor of agriculture, botany and physical geography.

M. H. Stanley is legal adviser of the Stanley Manufacturing Company, Dayton.

Paul P. Ewing has a position in the advertising department of the Cincinnati "Tribune," Cincinnati.

Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner is practicing law in New York, her address being 109 E. 56th street. She is director of the British War Relief Association which sends hospital supplies to the British and Belgian armies and clothing to the Belgian war sufferers. Her husband, Walter G. Mulliner, is a dealer in fine tapestries.

### Pittsburgh is Forging Ahead

The taking over of the medical schools by Ohio State University has added about fifty names to the alumni and former students of Ohio State resident in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The Pittsburgh Association directory now contains more than 300 names.

### Civil Engineers Joining

Three Ohio State graduates have recently made application for membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers: John A. McGrew '95, of Albany, superintendent of the Saratoga and Champlain divisions, Delaware and Hudson; Norton Q. Sloan '07, of Dayton; George F. Schlesinger '07, Ohio State University.

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